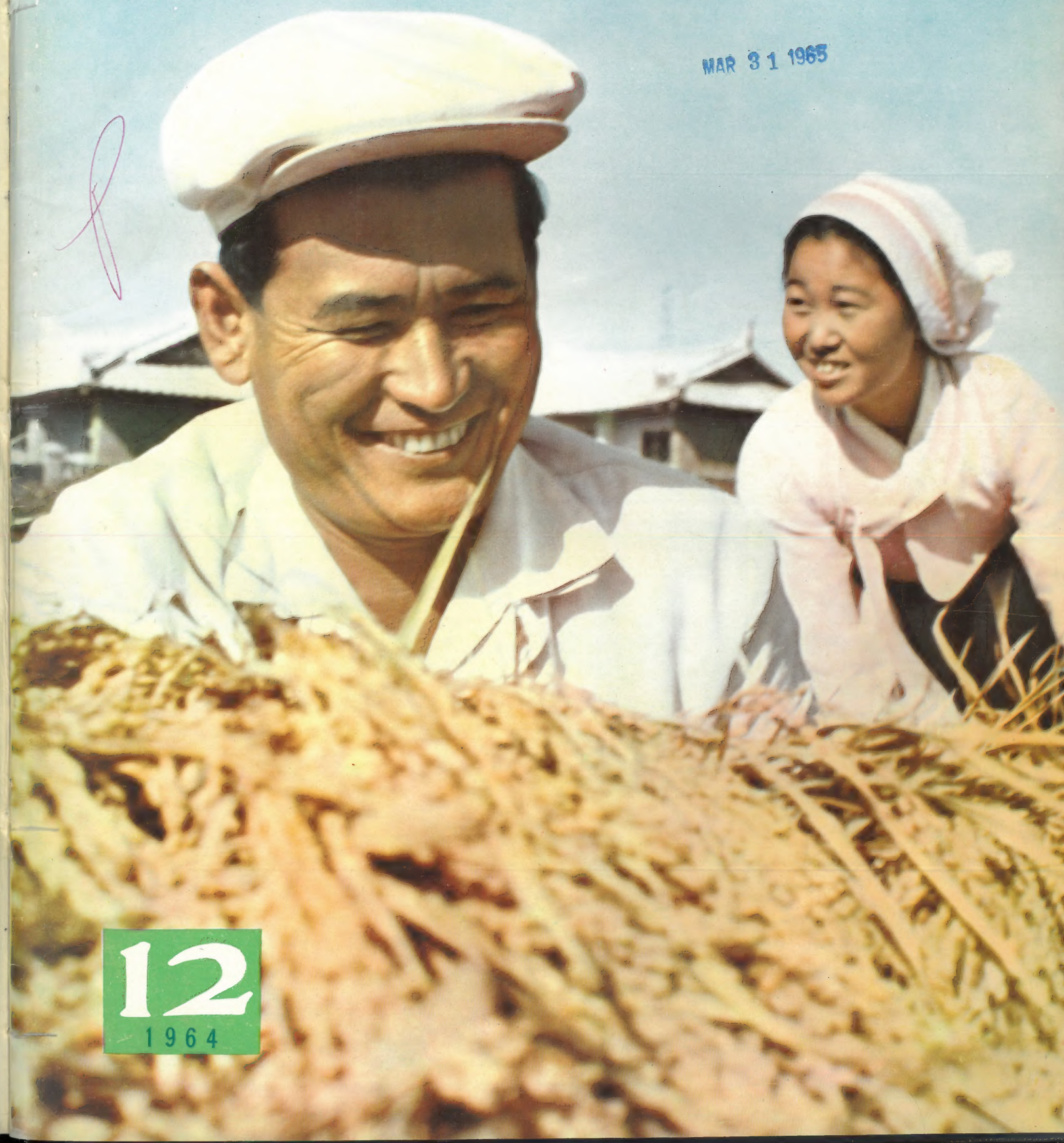


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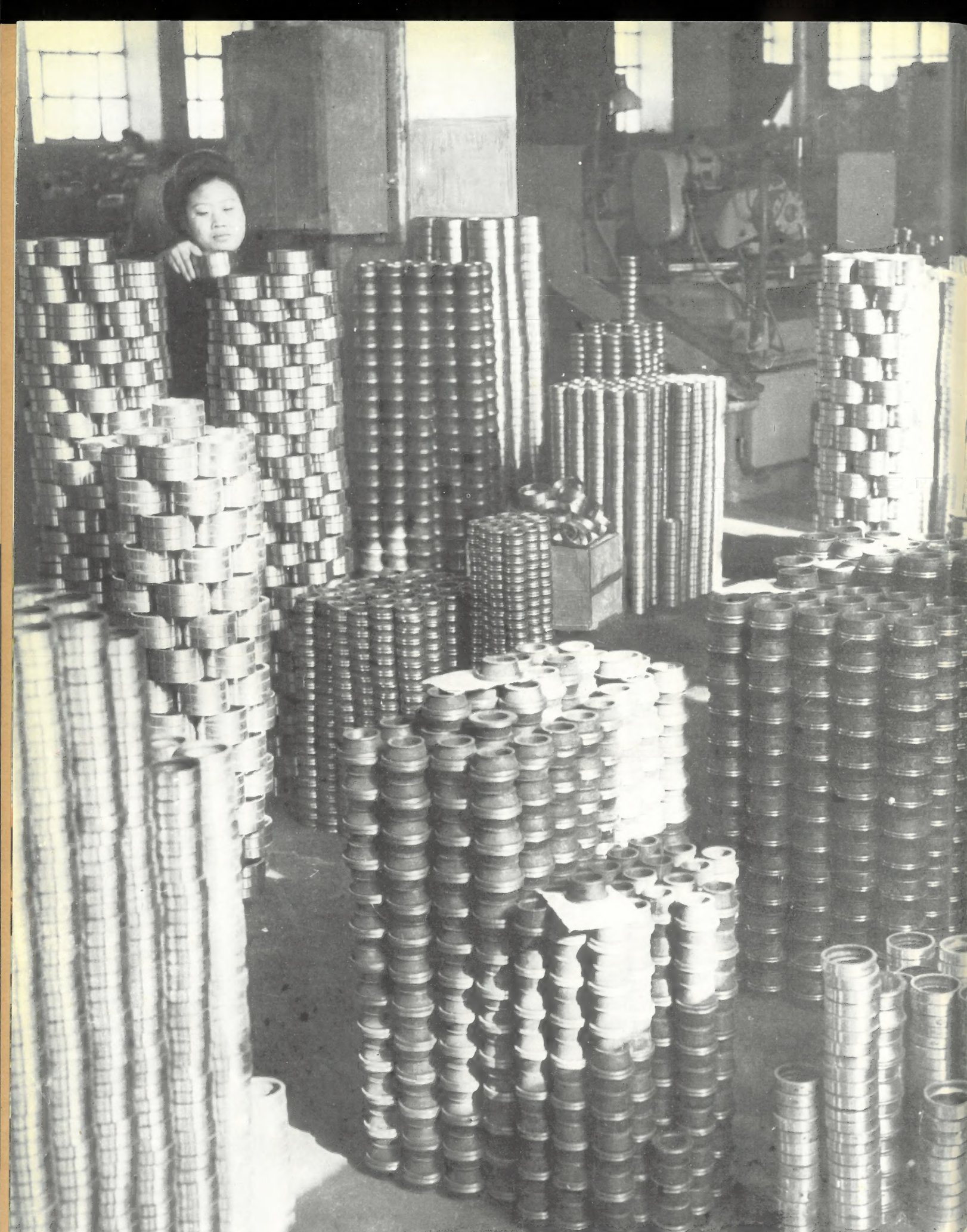


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Workers of the Pyongyang Bearing Factory plan to produce 140 kinds of bearing next year

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Korean painting "A Bumper Harvest" by Li Hyun
Chul (1963)

FRONT COVER: Joy of bumper crop (at the Daisung
Co-op Farm, Pyongyang)

INSIDE BACK COVER: Picking blueberries
BACK COVER: The Rimyungsoo River in the north-
ern mountainous area of our country (The
district is revered for an old revolutionary battle-
field of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle
period)

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea



Demonstrators are marching with the National Emblem

ON September 9, the entire Korean people celebrated the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea — their glorious fatherland. The whole country was permeated with an air of joy.

A grand celebration meeting was held in Sineuijoo, the leading light industrial city in the northern region of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of

SINEUIJOO ON RED-LETTER DAY

the Korean people, personally attended the Sineuijoo City mass meeting to celebrate the country's birthday and greeted the working people of North Pyungan Province and citizens of Sineuijoo.

The working people of the province and Sineuijoo citizens flocked into the bedecked meeting place. Every face spoke of pride and joy over the road of brilliant victories and happiness that they had traversed under the lead-

ership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder of the Korean Workers' Party and the Republic, who has always led the Korean people to victory, mounted the platform the rousing voice of "manse" (Hurrah) of the crowd shook the square, expressing the people's boundless gratitude to him.

Also seen on the platform were Comrade

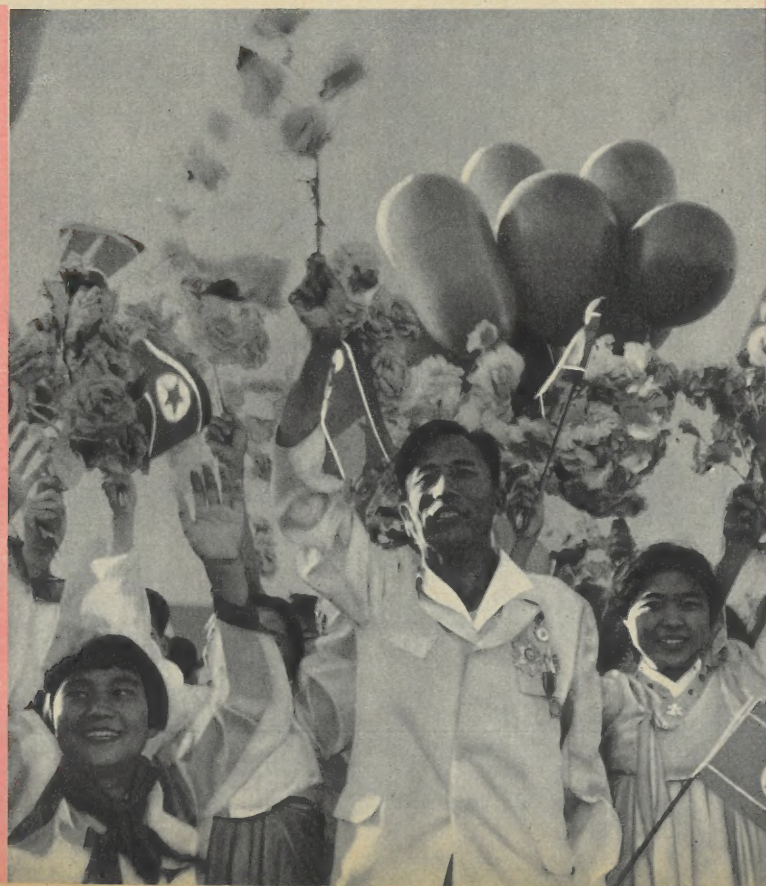
Choi Yong Kun, Pak Keum Chul, Li Jong Ok, Li Joo Yun, Hyun Moo Gwang, Pak Sung Chul and other Party and government leaders, local Party and government leaders and Labour Heroes and labour innovators in the province.

Invited to the platform were Eduardo Gallegos Mancera, leader of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Party; Hogh Fernando, leader of the Ceylonese parliamentary delegation; Mrs. Hutu-



The sign the demonstrators are carrying reads: "Self-reliance"

Sineuijoo citizens celebrate the day



Mass display "A New Song on the Arok River"

stiat Subandrio, leader of the Indonesian women's delegation; Air Chief Marshal Suryadarma, special military advisor to the President of the Indonesian Republic; Mrs. Utami Suryadarma, Chairman of the Indonesian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; Fang Yi, leader of the government economic friendship delegation of the Chinese People's Republic; Ahmed Hossin el Marwani, leader of the friendship and cultural delegation of the Yemeni Arab Republic; Uem Dith, general member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth League of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and his wife; Mao Chai, advisor of the Leading Committee of the Cambodian Socialist Youth League; Chang Su, leader of the delegation of the Chinese-Korean Friendship Association; Dombia Augustin, leader of the educational and cultural delegation of the Mali Republic; Hui Shu-chang, leader of the delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League; Chau Ban, leader of the Cambodian journalists' delegation; and Diare, member of the delegation of the State Radio Station of the Guinean Republic.

The reviewing stands on both sides of the platform were taken by responsible cadres of the Party and government and social organizations from Pyongyang and local areas as well as many foreign guests.

Also seen on the reviewing stand were some two hundred South Korean fishermen who were rescued in the typhoon by the self-sacrificing efforts of the seamen of the Korean People's Army and our fishery workers.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly,

made a speech at the meeting.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun extended warm congratulations to the entire working people of North Pyungan Province upon the great achievements they made in the carrying out of the grand Seven-Year National Economic Plan. He reviewed the development of North Pyungan Province where, as in all other local areas in the northern half of the country, a modern industry and developed agriculture have been built and where the people are leading a happy, cultural life.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun stressed that the Korean people must continuously march ahead holding higher the revolutionary banner of self-reliance and displaying a staunch revolutionary spirit for a yet happier and brighter tomorrow.

The meeting was followed by big demonstrations of over 200,000 working people. Marching forward with various floats and slogans in the van, workers, peasants, office employees, men of culture, youths and students exhibited the brilliant achievements they have made, and expressed their boundless gratitude to the Leader who has brought them happiness and prosperity. The demonstration was ended with the parade of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

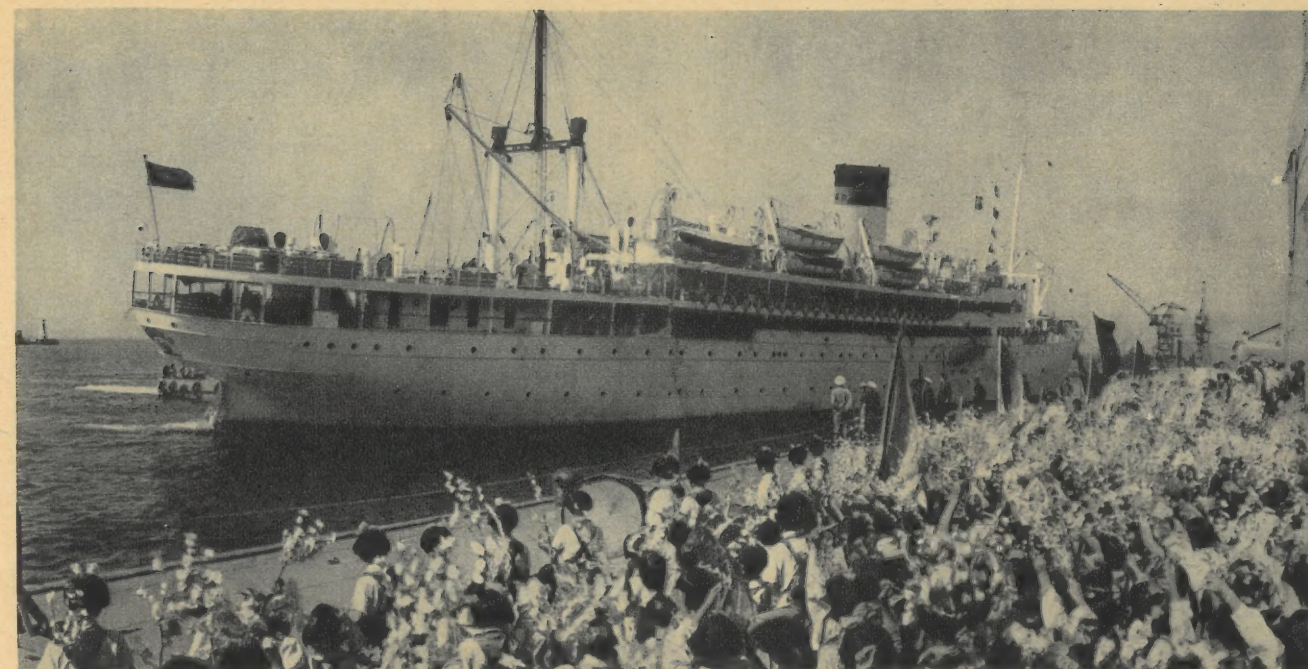
In the afternoon the mass gymnastic display "A New Song on the Arok River" was performed at the Sineuijoo Stadium by more than 20,000 pupils and students.

The celebration of the 16th anniversary of the Republic lasted far into the night and the citizens of Sineuijoo sang and danced their joyous life.

Workers of the Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory march, taking a pride in their products



Peasants on parade with a float of "Bumper Crop"



The repatriation ship slides into the Chungjin port amidst warm welcome of the citizens

REPATRIATION WORK 5 YEARS OLD

ON August 13, 1959, the agreement on repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan was signed thanks to the persistent struggle of the peoples of Korea and Japan and 600,000 Koreans in Japan. And since then Korean nationals are coming from Japan to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for which they have longed even in their dreams.

On December 16, 1959, the first repatriation ships carrying 975 compatriots arrived in Chungjin, a port city in the northern region of our country, amid world-wide attention.

Since then, repatriation ships have been plying between Chungjin and Niigata, a port city of Japan, made 117 trips. By the end of August this year more than 81,000 Koreans returned

to the embrace of their fatherland.

Today, we mark the 5th anniversary of the beginning of the repatriation work.

When the repatriation started it made a big news throughout the world, and all newspapers and news agencies had a wide coverage of the event. Some of the Western papers described it as "a big migration of the people from capitalism to socialism."

The question of repatriation of the Korean nationals is one that came from the aftermath of Japanese colonialist rule over Korea.

In 1910 Japanese imperialism occupied Korea by force and deprived the Korean people of all political freedom and rights. Korea was turned into a supply base, a market, and a fertile

ground for Japanese monopoly capital, and a military base for aggression on the continent. Many Korean people were dragged to Japan to toil at a cheap price.

Today there are hundreds of thousands of Koreans in Japan. Did they go there of their own free will? No! Most of them were forced to Japan. Otherwise, they had gone there hoping to find a way to sustain themselves after losing the means of livelihood under the harsh colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Even after Korea's liberation the Japanese authorities treated the Korean in the same manner as they had done before. The Koreans have suffered national maltreatment, and a hard life was their lot.

Their hearts naturally began to turn to their fatherland with the country's liberation. But it was not long before they could learn that life was unbearable in South Korea under U.S. occupation. They wished earnestly to come to the northern part of the country, but the road was blocked by the stubborn opposition of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic strived to make their ardent aspiration come true.

The warm encouragement and support sent to them by the people back in the country made them feel a high sense of pride in being the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean nationals in Japan unfolded a struggle for the return to their ever prospering socialist fatherland — D.P.R.K. The just struggle was supported by broad sections of the Japanese people.

On August 13, 1959, thanks to the consistent efforts by our Government an agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Calcutta by the representatives of the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan. At last the long-cherished hope of the Koreans in Japan was to be realized.

The repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan who have suffered so much in the alien land has been a great victory of the compatriotic measures and foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic that have consistently paid great concern to the overseas Koreans. It has also been a triumph of peace and humanitarianism, and a clear manifestation of the su-



That's right! They are home!

periority and inexhaustible might of the socialist system established in the northern part of the country.

Repatriation opened a road for the Korean nationals in Japan to a bright future and their rebirth. It also proved that only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea defends the real interests of the entire Korean people including the Korean nationals in Japan.

Today all the returnees are leading a new life in the warm embrace of the fatherland. They are working according to their hopes and talents in factories, co-op farms, government, and scientific, cultural and educational institutions. Under the deep solicitude of the Party and Government their life is free from all cares.

All the returnees who had suffered humiliation and maltreatment in an alien land are now proud socialist builders and full-fledged citizens. And they are exercising their rights. Their children are going to schools at all levels, and some of returnees have been cured of their life-long diseases.

Nearly 1,000 returnees have been elected deputies, from the Supreme People's Assembly down to local power organs.

Pak Do Sool who had lived from hand to mouth as a daily labourer in Japan is now working at the non-ferrous alloy shop of the Nampo Smeltery. Under the warm care of the Party he became an engineer and was awarded the honourable title of Labour Hero.

Kim An and Jang Bi who are displaying their talents to the full at the State Art Theatre were awarded this May the title of Merited Artist.

The returnees are displaying a high degree of political zeal and labour exploits in socialist

construction. Over 2,500 of them have been decorated by the state.

Koo Im Sun with her children who returned on the 21st repatriation ship is a co-op farmer in Oro County in South Hamgyung Province. All her ten children are in school.

The story of Kim Jung Il, a son of a returnee, is well known throughout the country. He was a born cripple in Japan, but in the fatherland he was cured by the sincere efforts of our medical workers. He is now walking for the first time in his life.

Repatriation — the returnees call this "a second lease of life."

Today the returnees are expressing their heartfelt thanks to the Party and Government for their happy life. The majority of the returnees hail from South Korea. But they are resting their fate and that of their children upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The road chosen by the Korean nationals in Japan can not be blocked.

Today the Korean nationals in Japan are waging a resolute struggle for democratic national rights and for right to visit their fatherland freely.

The repatriation work has been carried out during the past five years. So far an enough number of Korean nationals have returned to the fatherland to fill a small city. And those who are still in Japan are earnestly wishing to meet their dear ones and friends who had returned home. This shows how urgent the question of right to travel to the fatherland is in their life.

Not only the progressive political parties, social organizations and broad sections of the Japanese people but also the fair-minded public throughout the world are supporting the demand of the Korean nationals in Japan for their right to visit their fatherland.

It is an established principle of international law that overseas citizens of an independent country have a right to visit freely their fatherland.

This notwithstanding, because of the unreasonable stand of the Japanese Government the Koreans in Japan are forced to a life little short of a prisoner's; they are prevented from travelling freely to their fatherland.

The Government of the Republic that deems it as its lofty duty to defend the rights and interests of the Korean nationals in Japan expressed its full support to their struggle for free travel to their fatherland. On several occasions it strongly demanded the Japanese Government to take necessary measures to satisfy the demands of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese Government bears full responsibility for the rights and interests of the Koreans in Japan. Yet, the Japanese authorities are refusing under various pretexts the right of the Korean nationals to visit their country freely. Moreover, the Japanese government is suppressing their just demand for democratic national rights.

With no reason and pretexts can the Japanese authorities justify their unreasonable stand and shun from their moral responsibility.

The Korean people are no more a ruined people.

Today the Korean nationals in Japan have their honourable fatherland, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and behind them is the united might of the Korean people who are firmly rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung.

The repatriation ship will keep shuttling between Chungjin and Niigata enjoying the support and encouragement of the peoples of Korea and Japan and the honest-minded people the world over.

Korean nationals in Japan are demonstrating demanding the Japanese government to recognize their right to travel freely to their fatherland



Another Chemical Fibre Base

A short while ago, a big chemical fibre factory was newly commissioned in Sineuijoo, a light industrial centre of Korea.

Our country has long been producing chemical fibres such as vinalon, staple fibre, rayon yarn, etc. These chemical fibres are made from limestone and pulps.

The newly-built Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory produces staple fibre from reed, which grows in abundance on the tideland on the west coast of our country. Up to now reed was almost regarded as useless beyond that pulp and a few kinds of handicrafts were made from it.

The Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung that have always paid a deep solicitude to the betterment of the people's livelihood, worked out a grand plan of building in Sineuijoo a big chemical fibre base to secure fibre from reed.

Construction of a huge chemical fibre plant started on the Apruk River, the border line between Korea and China.

The builders have built and equipped the giant factory in a matter of only two years.

Meanwhile, a desert island on the lower reaches of the Apruk River was reclaimed and crisscrossed with irrigation channels. The island has been turned into a reed growing centre to supply the new plant with raw materials.

The chemical fibre factory has 48 large buildings with a total floor space of 140,000 square metres.

The plant is a completely automated one. In the tile-floored, spacious, clean shops heavy and complicated machines are humming. But one can see only a few work hands.

The heavy kilns and sprouting and storage tanks are all operated by one single worker on the switchboard.

Every shop is dust-proof. And the factory has

a regeneration shop, where many kinds of chemicals are turned out from various refuse.

Some 320 kilometres of piping has gone into the factory. Then all the machinery and installations bear the label of Korea-make. The huge spinning machines putting out continuously a thousand lines of staple fibre yarn, and cleansing machines for removing dust and other impurities from reeds—all these have on the trade marks of "Rakwon," "Daian," and "Hamheung," the major machine factories of our country.

Our machine-building workers designed and made in a short time up-to-date equipment for this big chemical fibre factory. They have the experience of having produced machines and equipment for the big vinalon factory and many other plants.

Standing on the compound are the grand and magnificent buildings of a textile mill and a dyeing factory along with the chemical fibre factory.

The white mountain of staple fibre piled up in the stock room is taken to the weaving shop, where it turns into yarn and various kinds of fabrics. Then they are brought to the dyeing factory for colouring and printing.

The Sineuijoo Textile Mill which started production several years ago is a big plant producing more than 60,000,000 metres of cloth materials a year. Spinning machines and various kinds of weaving machines set up at this factory are of the latest type.

The dyeing factory with a total floor space of more than 34,000 square metres can dye over 50,000,000 metres of fabrics annually.

Only a short while ago, not to speak of pre-liberation days, the Apruk River bank on the outskirts of Sineuijoo was nothing but a bog overgrown with weeds. But today there a big light industrial base has come into being, from

which artificial fabrics, soft and beautiful like silk, pour out.

The target figures of the Seven-Year Plan adopted at the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea read in part:

"Under the condition in which arable land is limited and cotton does not grow well, efforts should be concentrated on the production of chemical fibres. The construction of the Chungjin and Sineuijoo chemical fibre factories should be accelerated so as to produce 50,000 tons of synthetic fibre a year. Along with this, the vinalon factory will be expanded so as to turn out 30,000

tons a year. And a vichlon factory with a capacity of 10,000 tons will be newly built in the area of Hamheung."

It has been long since the big vinalon factory started production.

The fact that the Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory has been commissioned is of weighty significance in carrying out the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan and radically improving the people's life.

Today, the great programme of the Party for bringing about a decisive improvement in the people's living is being successfully realised.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION BOOSTED

The Pyongyang Textile Mill is boosting the production of high-quality gabardine and cotton "serge," attractive and long wear. These closely woven fine textiles, thin and soft, can be used for clothing for all seasons. They are perfectly water-proof and their colours are fast.

Yaksandan and multi-colour fabrics from the famous Yungbyun Silk Mill have been improved more in quality, and they are more handsome.

The Pyongyang Silk Mill is now turning out new printed silks with the designs of peonies, roses, wild camomiles, baskets, etc. It also makes suit materials interwoven with vinalon and staple fibre. The mill's list of products has been lengthened by more than 100 new varieties during the first eight months of the year.

Meanwhile, the Textile Research Institute has scored new results in the art of reducing the rayon lustre. These results are being adopted by all textile mills in the country.





From Show-window to Home

LI CHAN SOON



It is only a ten minutes' walk to my office from my home along the street where many shops stand. There are some ten stores, among them the Machine-building Industrial Committee store, the general store, children's clothing shop, furniture store.

SHOW-WINDOWS CHANGE EVERY DAY

On my way to office or home I am often attracted by new items displayed in the show-windows.

Some months ago "Swallow" bicycles, "Liberation Monument" radios, "Pigeon" sewing machines and others were predominant in the show-windows of the Machine-building Industrial Committee store. But now they are

displaying a variety of new goods; electric washing machines, electric cookers, "Twin-horses" sewing machines, tricycles, irons with automatic adjusters and so forth.

The general store has on display such items as fabrics, shoes and all kinds of sundry goods. The furniture store also has changed its show-windows. Some people seem they cannot make up their minds which one to get. They keep looking at the items in the show-windows.

One day last week I dropped in Pyongyang Department Store No. 2. With a big crowd of customers I looked some while at the merchandize. After a few moments I went up to the office of the store.

Of course, I am a reporter, so you may say that my curiosity led me to the office. But it was more than that—I wanted to

know more about the flow of new goods.

The store manager was an elderly woman. Answering a few questions that I put about the supply of commodities, she told me this:

When the department store opened in 1954 right after the cease-fire, most of goods were imported ones. But now the variety of goods increased 8 times but every item in the store is home-made! This year the range of goods grew 1.6 times and the sales increased by 35 per cent as against last year.

She added:

"I am very glad to hear that you were attracted by our show-windows. That's what we want to hear... Our show-windows are the best way to attract the customers. Of course, to do this we have to depend on factories. We are simply doing our utmost

to make the show-windows attractive."

She with a smile said that this year the plastic goods, electric appliances of daily use and metalware are winning wide popularity.

SOME FIGURES

After I bid good-bye to the manager I made my way to the State Light Industrial Committee as I wanted to get a first information about the production of daily necessities.

A man at the Committee told me that the rapid increase of daily items is due to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. To give me more information on the development of the central and local industries, he took some figures from a thick file.

Unlike the Department Store manager, he was very much business-like. He cited many figures to back his words.

He began with telling me about Dongrim County—the remotest area in the country. Eighty per cent of the area are mountainous.

In former days, the inhabitants had to get from big cities everything; fabrics, farm implements, and even kitchen utensils. But

things have changed radically since the June 1958 Plenum of the Party Central Committee that set forth a line of developing the local industry.

According to the concrete measures taken by the Plenum the people in Dongrim County built ten factories with raw materials found in their own localities—a textile mill, a foodstuffs plant, daily necessities factories. In the early days the equipment of factories was of course inadequate, but it got improved day after day. In 1962 the dyeing equipment was installed in the textile mill and the paper mill became to have bleaching facilities. New machines came to many plants, and new techniques were introduced. At present the county is not only satisfying the needs of its own inhabitants for daily necessities but also has a surplus to share with other counties.

Referring to the successes of Dongrim County, he said that such phenomena can be seen in all parts of the country.

After the June Plenum over 2,000 local factories were built throughout the country and all of them are equipped with new machines.

With the growth of the large-scale central industry, the ma-

terial and technical foundation of the local industry was laid, resulting in a rapid increase in the output of daily goods. The gross output value of the ministry-run light industrial factories and medium and small plants of local industry grew 31 times in 1963 as against in 1946.

Before liberation Korea produced fabrics barely enough to afford a piece of towel per head of the population but today our country turns out enough fabrics for every adult to make five sets of clothes a year.

Particularly, a sharp increase in the production of daily items has been noted this year. This is due to the successful implementation of the decisions of the 7th Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Plenum held in September last year set forth the task of concentrating efforts on the production of daily necessities in carrying out the plan for this year. This year's plan envisages a 2-fold increase in the production of cultural goods and daily necessities compared with 1963.

Such a vast plan is workable because our country has built an independent national economy based on the powerful heavy and light industries. To carry out

At the Heavy Industrial
Committee-run store

GROWTH OF RETAIL TURNOVER



the task, the man went on, in Chungjin and Sineuijoo large chemical fibre factories were built and expanded, all existing factories were better equipped, and the production capacity was enlarged.

Pyongyang resin goods factory and Yungan chemical factory installed new shoe-making machines. The knitted goods plants in Sunkyo and Kangsu are also furnished with new equipment to increase the production several times. In local daily items plants, too, plating and other new facilities were added.

Particularly, thanks to the decisions of the Plenum to build and expand daily items shops of heavy industrial enterprises, various kinds of goods including metalware and electric appliances of daily use are being produced in large quantities at these big factories.

In Hamheung and other places chemical factories are built to supply raw materials to light industry so as to turn out more daily items.

Everything what the man told me including the figures I wrote down in my notebook. Dusk was falling when I left the Light Industrial Committee building. On my way home I looked again

into the shop-windows. They were more meaning!

After supper I switched on the radio. Just then a programme was on the new achievements of the workers of the Sineuijoo Rubber Factory, who initiated the "movement for jointly improving the quality of goods." Now 96 per cent of all their products at the shop are rated as the first-class. The aim of the movement is to improve the technical equipment of the production processes and make the producers bear a high sense of responsibility for the quality of goods. The announcer added that the movement is spreading to all parts of the country, raising the quality of goods.

AT A HOME

One Sunday I called on one of my relatives whom I have neglected some time.

Their apartment is on the fifth floor. The bright sun was coming through the silk-curtained window to make the room more cheerful. A few flowerpots were on the window-sill. A colourfully patterned vinyl cover was on the table. There was a new radio that I used to see in the show-window. "Pigeon" sewing

machine was standing by the desk, too. Vinyl bags and toys were also seen.

Up to ten years ago the economic situation of our country was still hard. Everything was destroyed in the war.

This family lived then in a dug-out. They had hardly anything in the line of furniture. But, now, what a change! They live in a very comfortable house.

It is not long since our country began producing vinyl chloride goods from lime-stone and anthracite that are abundant in our country. But now many vinyl goods like shoes, raincoats, furniture, toys, and toilet sets are to be found in this house, too.

As I looked at the "Pigeon" sewing machine, which they told me they had bought two years ago, many things came to my mind.

In the past our country could not make even a needle, but today we produce sewing machines of different models. I could feel how deeply the Party and Government are concerned about the people's wellbeing.

I had lunch with the family. Aunt prepared many dishes. It seemed all delicacies were on the table. And dishes too looked very handsome—fine porcelain dishes with various patterns, glass dishes, etc. As I started eating, I recalled the time when I took a meal here with my friends some years ago. Then how embarrassed aunt was! She did not have even enough plates for the frugal meal she had prepared.

I knew it was very impolite, but excusing myself I turned my eyes to the kitchen. There were sets of aluminium pans and pots, chinaware and glasses of various sizes. All this for this family of five!

Such improvement is not limited to this family alone, I am sure.

Now the Seven-Year Plan—its major task is to carry out the all-round technical reconstruction and cultural revolution and improve rapidly the people's living—is being successfully fulfilled. And the life of the entire working people keeps getting better all the time.

LOOKING BACK ON THE HISTORY OF "MOTHER FACTORY"

LI WON GWAN

Today, our powerful machine-building industry, a fruit of the correct economic policy of our Party and wise leadership of Comrade Premier, can turn out any large and complicated machines and equipment on its own, thereby demonstrating the great vitality of self-reliance and serving as a living example of building an independent national economy.

Whenever I think of this my chest swells up and I fondly reflect on how all this came about — Comrade Premier drawing up a far-reaching programme for building the machine-building industry, the core of heavy industry and the basis for technical development, and he giving concrete guidance and showing great solicitude for its realisation.

It was in October 1951, then the Fatherland Liberation War was still raging in full fury.

I was then manager of the Central Machine Works.

One day I was instructed to come to the Ministry of Heavy Industry (so called at that time).

When I went there, a leading official of the Ministry told me that on the personal initiative of Comrade Premier a new machine-building industry base would be built near Heuichun, and I was to be sent there.

And I was surprised beyond words. But instantly a sense of apprehension came over me. Would I be equal to the heavy responsibility? To build a new factory in the thick of the war? Evidently the official sensed what I was thinking as he relayed to me what Comrade Premier said on the importance of building a machine-building industry.

According to him Comrade Premier spoke in this vein:

We have experienced in the present war all the more keenly that we should have a firm machine-building industry of our own. If we are to carry forward our revolution relying on our own efforts, we must lay the machine-building industry base even from now, though we are going through a difficult war. Only this will enable us to rapidly rebuild the devastated economy after the victory in the war and develop our country into an industrial country. We must, therefore, build a new machine-building industry base in the rear like Heuichun, a place easy of access and near the power base.

Conveying this great plan of Comrade Premier, the leading official unfolded a map to show the spot which Comrade Premier had already chosen for the factory. Then he handed the map over to me.

The moment I took the map I felt a lump in my throat. I could visualize Comrade Premier drawing up the post-war rehabilitation and construction programme while he was making the plans of operations

for smashing the U.S. imperialists. I said to myself: I must put heart and soul in work to meet the expectation of the Party and the Leader.

With fresh courage and confidence I eventually arrived at my destination. Losing no time I had the surveying work started according to the measures taken by the Party, while making preparations to receive the builders.

Even under the difficult war conditions, the Party and Government sent a large number of builders from all parts of the country, and continuously supplied all the machines, materials and funds needed. The builders who came here had to spend the cold nights in temporary lodgings and maize was all they had for food. However, no one had minded, only they had heroically fought to realise the great plan of the Leader.

The builders found out machines buried in the ground and in the water, and dugged them out and carried them on their backs. At nights they wrapped the top of chisels with white cloth to make the hammering easy. In this way they drilled rocks, then assembled old machines in dugouts and thickets.

Many difficulties propped up. But nothing could daunt them. They waged a hard struggle; finally in the autumn of 1952 they began to produce goods needed in the war time.

It was one early morning in February 1953. Comrade Premier came to the construction site of the factory! Then we were in the midst of construction of the factory while ensuring the war-time production, upholding the Party's slogan: "All for the victory in the war!"

Our joy and excitement were beyond words. For we had never dreamed that we would greet here Comrade Premier who was leading our people to victory in the flames of the war.

Responding to the warm welcome of the workers, Comrade Premier walked into the tunnel and stopped before a machine in operation. Then he said in a tone filled with pleasure.

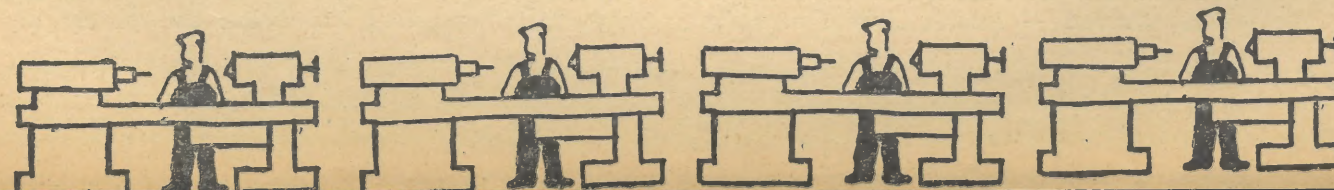
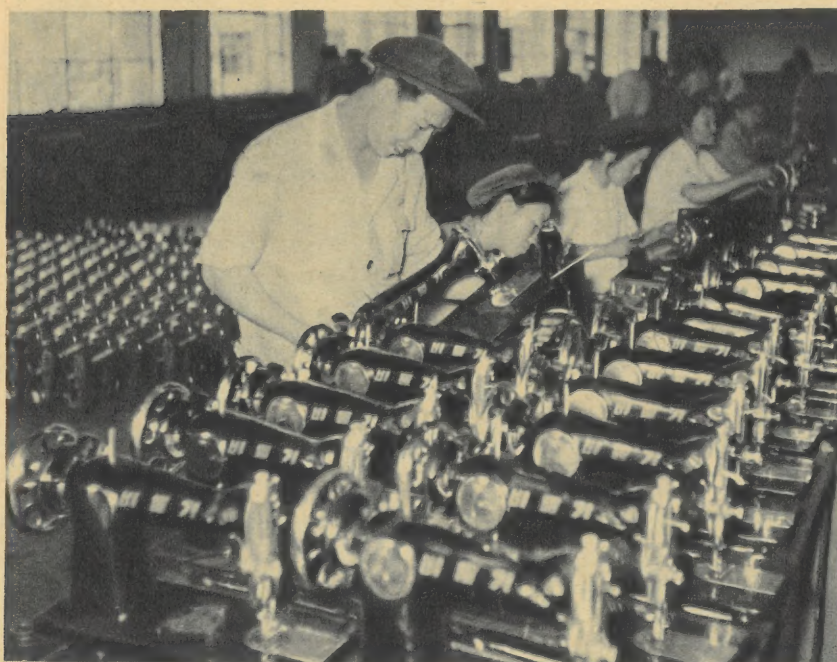
"Oh, machines are working! Now you are producing while construction is going on. You are doing very well!"

Comrade Premier who had come out of the tunnel looked carefully one by one the rusted machine-parts piled up in one corner. Then he said that those who did not love the outworn machines and treat them roughly, cannot love even new machines. He added that to love machines is to love the country.

The moment I heard this, I regretted myself bitterly as one who was responsible for the factory.

Comrade Premier asked the workers who were

"Bideulgi" (pigeon) sewing machines are mass produced at the Pyongyang Precision-machine Factory



working outside the tunnel: "What do you do if the enemy planes appear?"

They told him that they were to take shelter when the signal-shot of the guards was sounded. But Comrade Premier thought that was not enough.

Stating that the precautionary measures against the enemy air raid were not sufficient, Comrade Premier cordially told us that we must treasure the workers working here and look after their personal safety. It is still fresh in my memory — the parental care Comrade Premier showed to us at that time. Then what he told us most earnestly still rings in my ears. He spoke in the following vein:

U.S. imperialism is desperately trying to bring the Korean people to their knees. But it will be the enemy who will surrender to us in the not distant future. As I stressed before the construction of the factory started, the role this factory will play is becoming clearer all the more. Now this factory is producing war goods under war conditions. But after the victory in the war it must turn out machine-tools needed for restoring the devastated national economy and laying the foundation of an independent national economy. To this end, we should rapidly complete the construction of this factory up to the scale planned originally, for the present scale of the factory would not be enough. The factory you are now building will become the mother factory in our machine-building industry. Therefore, we must value and love the workers working here as precious assets. And we must see to it that they have a settled life here and improve their techniques and skills. Thus we must make full preparations for producing machine-tools which can make any complicated things in the future.

Like this, even in the thick of the war, Comrade Premier with firm belief in victory worked out a great plan for the post-war rehabilitation and construction and for building the foundation of an independent national economy. And for the realisation of the plan he personally came to the construction site of the factory to teach us concretely where to begin and how to do it.

After Comrade Premier's visit the entire builders rose up to a man in the struggle to implement his instructions. We concentrating efforts on the construction of the factory finished the capital construction projects speedily and started to lay the material and technical foundation of the factory.

As Comrade Premier had foreseen, the Fatherland Liberation War ended in the great victory for the Korean people.

With the victorious end of the war a militant task presented itself before the people, the task of rapidly restoring and developing the national economy utterly destroyed in the war and stabilising the deteriorated people's life.

In order to carry out this task, Comrade Premier set forth at the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the first Plenum to be held after the cease-fire, the basic line of economic construction — priority growth of heavy

industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

Particularly, Comrade Premier stressed that the whole Party should direct the first and foremost attention to the rapid development of the machine-building industry, which is an essential prerequisite to the country's industrialization and which is of weighty significance for national defence.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership of Comrade Premier who looking forward into the distant future led our people to the path of the independent national economy, we were able to lay in the main the foundation of machine-building industry which can produce without delay machines needed for the post-war rehabilitation and construction when the Party demanded them.

In this way, when the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee had entrusted the workers of the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory with the honourable task of starting the production of machine-tools in 1954, they made such machine-tools as "friction press," "table boring machines" to send them to construction sites and machine factories.

However, we had still little experience in producing machine-tools in large quantities. On top of it, we did not have all the blueprints of advanced machine-tools; consequently, we could not ensure the full-scale production of various machine-tools needed at all factories and construction sites.

It was just around this time — April 1954 — that Comrade Premier visited our factory for the second time.

Up to then, the machine-tools our factory produced left much to be desired. Yet Comrade Premier seemed very satisfied.

He made a round of the factory and saw what a tough time the workers were having to make machine-tools because they had no blueprints at the beginning. He told us then to this effect:

Mysticism is a taboo to those who make the revolution. However complicated machines may be, they are after all what people make. So there is nothing mysterious about them. As a carpenter planes lumber, so a turner cuts iron with a machine. Therefore, we can do everything if we set to work in real earnest. Of course, I know we are not having an easy time because our technical level is low and we have little experience, but we must make this factory a mother factory producing good machine-tools in the spirit with which we defeated the American devils. From the beginning we have built this factory to make a mother factory just like a breeding hen. And now we must make the hen hatch a lot of chickens.

Comrade Premier went on to instruct us to set about the production of machine-tools in real earnest. Then he said that we must turn out good lathes, the basis of machine-tool, and send them to all parts of the country.

Greatly inspired by Comrade Premier's on-the-spot instructions, we with fresh confidence worked day and night, cudgelling our brains and putting our

strength together. Thus on the 19th day after Comrade Premier's visit we finally succeeded in making lathes (1M-670 type).

Upholding the teachings of Comrade Premier, we made lathes on our own for the first time in our country. When the shavings came out from the bite of the first lathe, the workers jumped for joy, embracing each other.

We came to Pyongyang carrying the first lathe on the lorry to show it to Comrade Premier.

Touching the lathe and looking at its structure attentively, Comrade Premier told other leaders and us standing around him.

"Look at this! We Koreans not only have a strong revolutionary spirit but also very excellent talent. Indeed, very well made! Now we can make such good machine-tool like this on our own. How good this is! You comrades must have a lot of self-confidence in yourselves. You've nothing to fear. Any kind of machines we need should be made on our own like this."

Since then we had produced in succession good machine-tools such as "2A-125 type" lathe, "763 type" shaper, "1A-62 type" lathe, geometric milling machine, "SU-50 type" lathe, a highly efficient machine-tool of the newest type.

Indeed, thanks to the great plan and personal guidance of Comrade Premier, the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory has been turned in a short space of time after the cease-fire into a mother factory, a reliable base of the machine-tool industry equipped with the up-to-date technique.

Since then Comrade Premier has visited the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory on many occasions. And in every stage of revolutionary development, he set forth the clear-cut line and task for this factory to play its role as the mother factory.

In August 1958, Comrade Premier came to the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory for the fifth time. Making a round of the factory, he carefully studied the technical equipment and the level of the workers' technique and skill. Then he discussed with us the problem of producing more machine-tools. He asked us:

"Can you turn out 1,400 machine-tools next year?" I told him frankly that the annual state quotas for our factory were 960 and that I could not think of producing up to 1,400.

Comrade Premier was wrapped in thought for a while before he spoke:

"Since the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee the local industrial factories have been springing up like mushrooms after a rain throughout the country. We must place these factories on a new technical basis. To this end, we must send them a great number of machine-tools. Recently I visited many local industrial factories, and everywhere, without exception, asked for machine-tools."

Comrade Premier told us that he had come to our factory in order to take up and solve this problem with us. He went on to say: "Even according to a preliminary calculation, 1,400 machine-tools are needed. How can we get them? They must come from

this mother factory where you work. Since the state quotas are 960, it is of course a difficult task to produce 1,400. But we must do this. When other factories dash at the speed of Chullima (a legendary steed which covers a thousand ri a day—Ed.), this mother factory should dash on Malima (a legendary steed which covers ten thousand ri a day—Ed.). And I am sure you can do it if you struggle displaying mass heroism like the soldiers of the People's Army who ensured the victory in the battle for defending Height 1211. The Party is asking you to wage such a struggle!"

After listening to Comrade Premier we told him that we would turn out 1,400 machine-tools without fail.

Acting on the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Premier, we had mobilized all the reserves and waged vigorously a mass innovation movement and a creative labour struggle. As a result, we overfulfilled the target, thereby living up to the honour of the mother factory.

In March 1959 Comrade Premier having seen the workers of the Joeeul Flax Factory make the simple-purpose equipment on their own to turn out even textile machines, personally initiated and guided the "machine-tool multiplying movement" to popularize the Joeeul experience throughout the country.

At that time the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory not only expanded its own equipment more than two-fold but also supplied highly efficient machine-tools to the Dukchun Automobile Plant and the Kiyang Tractor Plant which braced up themselves for turning out lorries and tractors for the first time in our country, and to the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory, the Bockjoong Machine-building Factory and many other factories of the country.

In May 1961, Comrade Premier again visited the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory. He made a tour of the factory, and came to a halt before the main storehouse, and said much pleased:

"...Very good! Indeed this factory is the mother factory of our machine-building industry."

As I listened to him, things of ten years ago drifted through my mind. I came here with a piece of map!

There is an old saying which goes like this: "Ten years make even mountains and rivers change." How true it is! Now in the valley of Heuichun, where only wild beasts were to be seen in days gone-by, a powerful mother factory of our country — a machine-tool factory — is standing now. How grand it looks! Really it is one of the great changes which have taken place in this Chullima Korea!

Now, in the Room for the Study of the History of the Workers' Party of Korea at the Heuichun Machine-tool Factory are exhibited models of the various machine-tools which the factory has made since its birth as the mother factory. Here one can recall the course of this factory connected with the brilliant history of our Party and admire the wise leadership of Comrade Premier hidden in every turn and twist of this course.

A New History of the Miroo Plain

The Singye plain in North Hwanghai Province is called Miroo plain. For a long time the land remained a victim of drought, and farming was almost beyond imagination.

After liberation, however, there came into being a farm on the plain and peasants began to till the land.

Then the Ryesung River which used to empty itself into the West Sea was re-coursed to water the plain.

All in all, a new history has started for the Miroo plain.



Today tractors and other farm machines are to be found even in the remote mountainous area

BACKGROUND

No one knows when the Miroo plain was inhabited by men, but during our overnight stay we heard stories of the plain. It seemed all stories boiled down to one thing: the place had been regarded as the worst place to live in.

This is what one of the villagers told us:

Once there lived a minor government official named Bai in the village who had a few patches of land. Year in and year out he had toiled all summer, but not a grain was to be had at the end of the year. At last he resolved to sell the land and take a leave of the village.

However, to his regret, no one appeared to make bargain with him however low he would fix the price. In the end, Bai had no choice but to give up and leave the village. When leaving the land he posted a marker in the centre of the field, to which he fastened the deed to the land.

In the autumn the village head called on him

and demanded rent. Greatly surprised by this, the man Bai asked the village head why he had to pay. The village head said:

"Since you left no one came to till the land you abandoned. So the land lay waste all year. Had any one tilled the land, I would have demanded him to pay the rent. You see, the deed on the land is made out to you, so I'm afraid you'll have to pay it."

Dumbfound was the word to describe how Bai felt when he heard what the man had said. But in the end, he yielded to his demand. Undoing his purse Bai said:

"Well, I will pay you this time. But I beg you to cross my name off the deed and you make no more such trips."

Of course, this could be a fictitious narrative. Yet, it tells one thing—sterility of the land.

Of this place, Li Joong Hwan, a civil official of the Li Dynasty, wrote:

"The soil of this area is not for human inhabi-

tation: people are disquiet, and diseases are rampant."

Any one who tilled the land there, quit the place never to return. The name "Miroo" itself means "casting aside."

The worst thing about this plain was lack of water. Not even a small stream was to be found. People could not get enough water even for cooking, let alone for washing. So much so, according to another story, there was a landlord named Choi who digged a well by the labour of his tenants to sell back the water to them.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule the place was taken away for military drilling and for army horse breeding.

In the society where men exploited men there was no one who could make Nature serve the people. Both men and society were helpless before Nature.

"MY PUMP IS WORKING!"

Years passed.

After liberation, a new life started on the Miroo plain. Then in the postwar days, when the hammer of reconstruction began to boom

throughout the country, a big nature-remaking project was undertaken here, too.

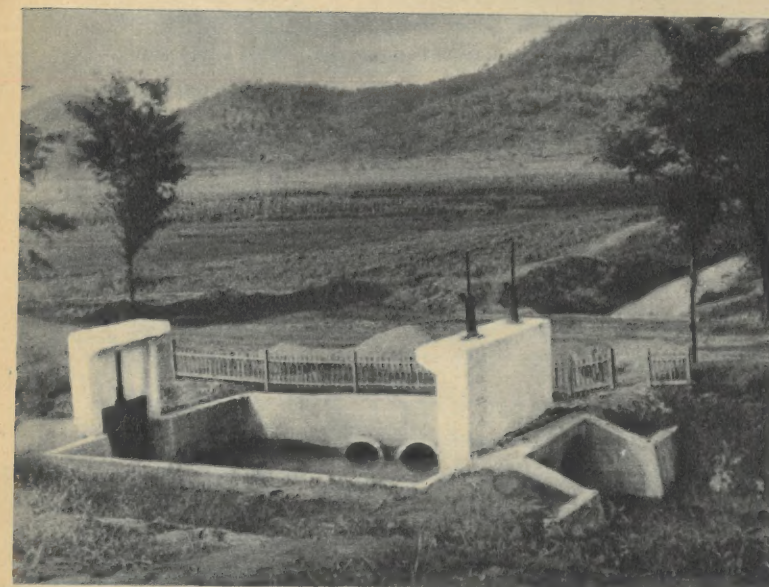
In 1957 Premier Kim Il Sung personally visited this place on two occasions. He spoke on the future of the Miroo plain. Speaking on the concrete measures, he said that the country needed, first of all, water works and irrigation.

The state sent more than one hundred tractors and trucks. Soon drinking water became available, and many scientists and technicians came to the plain.

The stony land was turned into fertile fields. People developed stock breeding and produced a large amount of grain and meat every year.

In the meantime, they undertook the Singye Reservoir project and the building of pumping stations in the Wongyo district. Particularly, after the Seventh Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party held in September 1, 1963, a bigger project got underway. A huge irrigation project was to be built. Thanks to this work now the Ryesung River climbs up the Miroo plain to give water to the fields.

From the hill where a three-stage pumping station is built one can command a view of the vast plain through which the Ryesung River is flowing over the ridges and down the valleys.



Water is brought up through the 2nd- and 3rd-stage pumping stations to irrigate the Miroo plain



Then the water from the station goes into the fields that have been newly upturned.

The constructors of the Wongyo Irrigation Project removed 13,000 cubic metres of rocks. They built four pumping stations and 250 structures to lift up water some 200 metres. All this difficult work was done in a matter of 7 to 8 months.

Responding to the call of the Party that is doing every thing for the happiness of the people, the builders wrought wonders to realize the centuries-old aspiration of the farmers.

The peasants rendered much help to the constructors. In all counties of the province farmers came to the construction site. Then many volunteers came to fight with Nature. Believe it or not, within ten days they dug for 60 per cent of trunk irrigation channels.

Now water climbs up the steep cliffs, and pours into the canals underground. At times, it again climbs up the soaring hills and then passes through the mountain waist.

People are no longer helpless before Nature. The free people in socialist Korea are proud of being conquerers of Nature.

"You, my pump is working,
You, my pump is working dynamically,
On the Singye plain that slept for thousands
of years.

ROE DEER WITH A FRAGRANT "BAG"

In our country there is a species of deer called "Sahyang roe deer" belonging to the deer family. It is distinguished by a "fragrant bag" the male is carrying with it.

Sahyang deer is about 1 metre in length; its colour is dark brown with white dots on the back and rump. The roe deer has short legs and tiny paws. Its tail is very short. Both male and female deer have no antlers.

In winter the brown "bag" of the male becomes larger. The bag, 4-6 cm. in diameter, is found between the navel and genitals. It gives off a sweet smell to attract the female. The bag contains 4-10 grams of incense powder. From olden times in our country the powder has been valued as a rare medicine and incense.

You are working under the beautiful rainbow..."

This is a song of the operators of the pumping station.

NEW VILLAGE AND NEW LIFE

The land of the plain was turned into paddy fields wherever water has come. The field that was abandoned by the minor government official Bai also has become paddy fields.

This year alone in Singye county 2,000 jungbo of paddy fields was newly added to last year's figure. Co-op farmers in Daisung-ri and other villages who had not a patch of paddy field in the past are now eating rice. And this is a big news for the plain.

That's not all. Everywhere on the plain new houses are all around, and new villages took shape. Many new people came too! Over 100 modern farm houses sprang up in Joomok-dong in Daisung-ri, where, it was said, once only one or two houses stood because the life was so hard that all villagers left. People who came here formed a co-operative farm and changed the name of the village into "Sinheung-ri" (new prospering village).

Here is what an old man called Choi Myung Woon said: "We were given such fine tile-roofed houses and paddy fields. Water is available at any time. What a good world this is!"

All inhabitants began a new life full of joy and hope.

If one stands on the hill of the Sinheung Village that is bordering the land of Soosan County, one will see the water pouring from the 4-stage pumping station go up into the reservoir.

According to the irrigation plan, the water of the reservoir is to wet the fields of Soosan County and return to the reservoir. This is part of the Singye Plain irrigation system. If the Sinkok reservoir project is finished the land of the vast Singye plain will be turned into paddy fields. And in the closing year of the Seven-Year Plan the acreage of paddy fields will surpass 10,000 jungbo.

The Miroo plain in Singye which remained long a victim of Nature is now conquered by the people who are making the Chullima march.

A new history has begun here!

A Visit to the Kwangpo Duck Farm

MORNING OVER THE LAKE

As the morning dawned over the blue lake, hundreds of thousands of wings covered the lake, sending out ripples. Boats with the girl breeders who had white kerchiefs on their heads were floating here and there driving huge flocks of ducks on the broad lake.

Ducks quacked. Then through the drooping branches of the weeping willows appeared duck coops. We were at the Kwangpo Duck Farm.

It was early in the morning when we arrived there. But loosing no time we headed first for the breeding work-team together with Kim Dong Sup, chief agro-technician of the farm. We took a motor boat and sailed across the lake.

We were told that several work-teams were scattered around the lake which covers 13.39 square kilometres.

NEW BREEDS OF DUCKS

The breeding work-team which we visited had eleven duck coops stretching more than 10 ri along the lake.

Altogether the work-team has more than 36,000 birds under its charge, and it collects an average of over 9,000 eggs a day.

Usually, it is known that spring is the breeding season for the duck. But the duck farm here, according to the chief agro-technician, has succeeded in improving the breeds of ducks; now ducks give eggs in all seasons.

"There's no particular secret. All we did was this: We tried to improve the fowls systematically suitable to the surroundings here, and to give good feed. This work-team has 3 or 4 different breeds. But the best of them is the Kwangpo breed, the brand which we have raised." Saying like this, the chief agro-technician lifted up a duck in his hands to show us. It was a brown bird.

As to the weight of the ducks of this breed, a she-duck grows to 3.5 kg and a he-duck to 4 kg at maximum in two months. And this "Kwangpo breed" gives an average of 180 to 220 eggs a year.

Breeder Kim Yung Sook said that this lake may look white now, but would change into brown in the near future.



At the Kwangpo Duck Farm. The workers of this farm set it their target to produce 3,000 tons of meat a year

In the stall No. 3 they also had geese.

As the sun rose high, the lake looked broader than in the morning.

Eight brooks including Bongdaichun and Gooeupchun flow into this lake, which is embanked all the way round. And the water of this lake is carried through more than 60 pumps to irrigate the land of Jungpyung, where tractors chug on the field.

A DUCK AND A BULL

Our motor-boat took us to the Honam Work-team. From the lake the Honam Work-team appeared like some sort of a factory.

The chimney of the boiler shop was towering high into the sky, with the buildings of the fodder plant clustered around.

When we were on the shore, we found ourselves on a paved road.

A lorry with a full load of eggs was just running

into the hatchery. This area was the main part of the duck farm. Huge flocks of ducks were floating on the Bongdaichun stream.

Here poultry-hands succeeded in raising ducks 3 to 4 times more than before without building additional coops. The duck-house was about 100 metres long with ample watering facilities besides the four rows of brooding nests, each of which was "two storied." There were ducklings pecking at feed. It seemed they were just brought over from the hatchery.

The girl breeders in white uniform wearing a head piece were nimbly moving about between the rows of brooding stands, now turning on the taps, and now looking at the thermometers.

In the "fattening" coop we talked to the girl breeder Su Keum Ja. According to her, the duck becomes to weigh 2.4 kg on the average in 55 days. The girl in a jesting tone said, "A duck grows bigger than a bull in three years." It is true geometrical figures must be used in calculating the duck breeding. So it is true a duck produces meat more than a bull in three years.

RAPID GROWTH

Today the modernized Kwangpo Duck Farm has some 300,000 ducks. But eleven years ago, when it started it was not much of a duck farm.

In the early days, the farm had only two half-burned-out houses in the war, which stood where the breeding work-team is today. In those days, the heated floors of these houses were used for hatching. But gradually the people began to build coops with idle materials.

This is what the chief agro-technician said about the history of the duck farm:

Hatching "Kwangpo" ducklings, a new strain



"The credit for the progress made by our stock farm must go to the great solicitude of the Party. Our Party which attaches great significance to the increase of poultry in the development of animal husbandry has given much attention and assistance to establishing a duck farm here in Kwangpo, where natural feed is very abundant. Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited our farm on four different occasions to help our farm. His visits inspired us greatly and showed us the future prospects. He also showed us how we should work."

The chief agro-technician paused for a while; then he said that he wanted to take us to the hatchery.

The hatchery was in two brick buildings, covering an area of 900 square metres.

On the automatic switchboard were lights of various colors — yellow, white, red, blue, etc. Girl hatchery worker Kim Jung Bok explained to us about these lights, saying that they were showing temperature, humidity, etc.

Suddenly the bell on the switchboard rang. The girl smiling said that the bell meant overheating. She then regulated the heat.

"This machine we call Kwangpo No. 20 is what we made. This can hatch 20,000 eggs. In the past we hatched only in spring, but now all the year round." Thus added the chief agro-technician.

This modern hatching equipment, fruition of the efforts of the workers here, did much to develop this farm into a large duck farm of more than 300,000 ducks.

* * *

The Kwangpo Duck Farm has a great outlook. In the last year of the current Seven-Year Plan, this farm will be producing 3,000 tons of meat annually and be hatching 2,250,000 eggs. In the future, besides ducks, this farm will produce also 2,000 tons of chicken meat.

As the dusk fell on the lake, the girls returned, singing merry songs. Huge flocks of ducks were led to their coops.

According to an old man named Kim Yung Sup, a native of this region, the people had had a most miserable life here once. There were even some who threw themselves into this lake cursing the corrupt society, unable to endure the harsh exploitation and oppression.

But today things are quite different. Life around this lake is filled with happiness and hope. With the development of this duck farm, the life of the people is becoming more bountiful.



STEEL BASE-KANGSUN: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

A short train ride southwestward from Pyongyang will take you to the Kangsun Steel Works, one of the major steel bases of our country.

FROM THE RUINS

Everyone who comes here will hear about the big poplar tree standing in the compound.

When the arduous war against the U.S. imperialists ended Premier Kim Il Sung personally came to this steel works. After a round of the works that lay in ruin, he told the workers in detail about rebuilding the steel mill.

The factory people wished very much that they had an office to invite Premier in. Every building was burnt down by the U.S. bombs. They felt greatly embarrassed as they kept Premier outside. But, saying that he wanted to cool off, Premier sat in the shade of a poplar tree. There he told the workers about the prospect of the post-war reconstruction.

A new history of the Kangsun Steel Works thus began.

The young poplar tree has grown into a tall tree, and so did the works.

Before liberation (August 15, 1945) there was a steel mill in Kangsun. But it had only two electric furnaces and some other equipment, producing hardly 10,000 tons of steel a year. However, a few years later the Japanese imperialists who had built the factory were defeated and driven out of the country. And when they fled from Korea they played havoc

The Kangsun Steel Works destroyed by U.S. bombing looked like this when the war was over



with the factory.

Much reconstruction was done by our workers after the country's liberation. Two new electric furnaces were added. Soon the output of the works rose, and

Electric furnace



in 1949 the annual gross output was 4 times that in 1944.

However, the works had to go through new trials. The U.S. imperialists who ignited the aggressive war in Korea levelled the works to the ground. They dropped altogether some 18,000 bombs, big and small, to this mill, that is, 16 bombs a day through the whole course of the war.

Literally, the works was reduced to nothing but a heap of ashes. No traces of the furnaces were to be seen, and the blooming shop fared no better. Utterly destroyed were the heating furnaces, cranes, hydraulic tanks and all other facilities. Nothing remained where once the steel shop stood. During the three years of war only weeds grew thick and wild, and people could find no footpath. Huge bomb craters with dirty water were all around.

A NEW START

The workers who repulsed the U.S. imperialists set to rebuild the works after the war. The Party set forth the basic line of postwar economic construction

Part of the newly equipped seamless steel pipe shop



—priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture. The works was singled out for one of the first ones to be rebuilt. It was more proper to say that a new works was to be built rather than to be reconstructed.

Bearing in their mind the Premier's teachings at the steel mill, the constructors set a correct order of rebuilding their works. On the basis of the study of the country's postwar situation—at that time the need for manpower, materials and so forth was very acute—the constructors determined to rebuild first the electric furnace to turn out steel. The next to be done was the blooming machine so that they could ensure the steel rolling. Then, they were to rebuild the maintenance and repair shop so as to make the main reconstruction smooth.

According to their plan, the workers concentrated their efforts on the rebuilding of electric furnace No. 2. However, as all other factories were damaged by the war, they could get little help from outside.

So they collected what they found—the stiffened iron from the bottom of the damaged furnaces, scrap iron in the compound, iron plates used as the cover of the air-raid shelters, etc. They worked on these pieces—some of them were cut, others linked together. This way they welded and repaired the damaged parts of the furnace.

Some 40 days of hard work after the cease-fire the workers succeeded in putting electric furnace No. 2 into operation. What a great achievement it was! In those days they had neither machines nor technique. Yet, they had done all this by themselves.

The repairing of the furnace was followed by the rebuilding of the blooming machine, which was finished in the following year.

Electric furnaces Nos. 1, 3, and 4 were put into commission one after another. The workers made on their own most of the machines and equipment needed for rebuilding, and steadily improved their techniques and skill through a systematic study.

Mention should be made of the fact that from the outset the rehabilitation accompanied the technical reconstruction. The output per charge of the electric furnace increased from 15 to 30 tons. The cutting capacity of the blooming machine increased 2 times with the setting up of new machines. All this was done not only by their own efforts but also by the help of other factories and enterprises which sent them equipment.

At the end of the three-year postwar reconstruction plan the works resumed its old appearance, with its output surpassing the pre-war level. Such building materials as angle-bar steel and round-bar steel came from Kangsun for building Pyongyang, bridges, port facilities, irrigation works, and housing projects. Now the steel works began to display fully its role as a steel producing centre.

FOR INCREASED OUTPUT

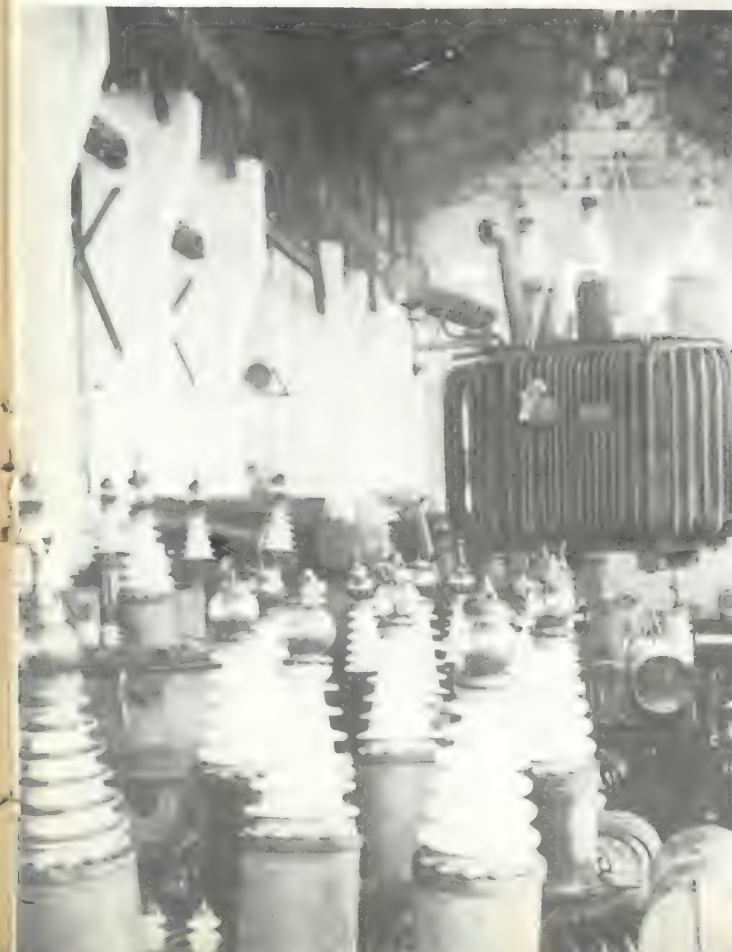
When the nation entered the First Five-Year Plan period the Kangsun Steel Works was confronted with new tasks of enormous proportion. The country need-

IRON

The more iron the country turns out, the more machines there will be. The more machines there are, the stronger becomes the technical foundation of the country. Development of heavy industry — metallurgical, machine-building, electric, mining, and chemical industries — is a powerful guarantee for the growth of light industry and agriculture. Now, the powerful heavy industrial base that we have laid is being further reinforced so that it may accelerate the overall advancement of the national economy.

Photos:

1. Blast furnace of the Hwang-hai Iron Works, one of the metallurgical centres of our country
2. The transformer shop of the Daian Electric Appliances Factory
3. Pumping machines produced at the Rakwon Machine-building Factory are sent to the countryside





Korean painting
 "First Product" (1963)
 by Han Myung Yul



Oil painting "A Girl of the Musical Circle" (1959)
 by Kim Man Hyung



At the Pyongyang Ceramics Factory



Part of the rolling shop

ed various kinds of structural steel for the ever-increasing construction programme. Besides, the steel works had to turn out more steel to provide equipment for the key industries, the machine-building industry in particular, and other fields.

To do this, during the period of the plan the steel works must improve its technical equipment, double its steel making and blooming capacity, that is, from 130,000 tons to 300,000. And the equipment for making second-process products such as steel pipes and wire rope should be built, and a maximum increase of production be ensured.

And the steel makers of Kangsun hustled, they kept forging ahead to carry out the new tasks facing them. Boldly they adopted new technical innovations and new steel making methods. As a result, the volume of teeming per charge of the four electric furnaces increased while the hour of teeming per heat decreased. In the Five-Year Plan period two more electric furnaces were built.

When the question of reforming the rolling equipment was raised, expert designers were dispatched by the State to help the designers of the works. Through collective wisdom they designed new equipment and machines, and machine-building factories in Rakwon, Bookjoong and Ryongsung made new machines and installations for the Kangsun Works. The steel mill grew into a bigger one.

A NEW APPEARANCE

Now the steel works are equipped with medium- and small-scale rolling shops, forged steel

pipe shop, seamless steel pipe shop, etc. During the First Five-Year Plan period a casting shop was added too, and the blooming equipment increased its capacity several times. The technical reconstruction and new projects made the steel-makers of Kangsun turn out various kinds of steel products.

The assignments for 1957, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, was overfulfilled.

When they were given the state quotas, the workers discussed how to carry out the big plan, and everyone made efforts, as the Party demanded, to ensure maximum production and practise maximum economy.

Take the case of the steel-making shop for instance.

They came out to shorten the cooling time of the electric furnace by 300 hours in 1957 as against the previous year, to decrease by half the number of rejects, to reduce the hour of teeming per charge by 2-3 hours by doing medium repairs of the furnaces, to increase the volume of teeming per charge by 4-5 tons by adopting new steel making methods, and to rapidly raise the average grade of the workers' skill. All other shops following suit did their utmost to seek reserves for greater production.

By introducing a new smelting method the steel shop succeeded in turning out a day 20 tons of steel with pig iron as the main raw material. Technical innovations were made and the utility rate of equip-

Steel ingots of all sizes of this mill ready for shipment for the enterprises of the country





New apartments built for steel-makers

ment was raised in all shops. The result was most gratifying. That year extra 16,000 tons of steel and 20,000 tons of rolled steel were produced over and above the plan.

Output increased year after year in this way.

In the course of carrying out the tasks of technical reconstruction and building new shops the workers produced more special steel products such as seamless steel pipes, forged steel pipes, spring steel, carbon tool steel, and alloy steels.

During the First Five-Year Plan period the Kangsun Steel Works was turned from an enterprise producing mainly the structural steel for construction into a mill turning out in large quantities steel goods necessary for machine-building. The works played an important role in laying out the foundation of industrialization of the country.

"FLESH ADDED"

Today we are carrying out the Seven-Year Plan which envisages technical revolution. To meet the increasing requirements for steel the Kangsun Steel Works is giving big spurs to its galloping.

In recent years a new steel wire shop came into being, where various kinds of wire ropes needed in various fields of the national economy are being produced.

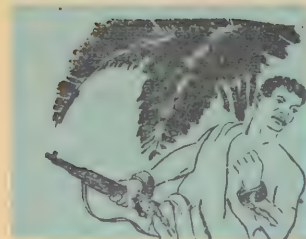
Now a new electric furnace No. 7 is being built. It will soon be put into commission. This year there will be three more electric furnaces.

Then in the blooming shop, too, two new blooming machines will be added by next year. At present the capacity of the blooming machine is 10 times higher than former days.

The building of the No. 2 seamless steel pipe shop is nearing completion.

The steel works is also producing daily necessary goods like other heavy industrial enterprises in the country. In order to expand the production of daily items the 7th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea made a decision to expand and strengthen daily necessities shops in the heavy industrial enterprises. Since then the steel works is turning out large quantities of daily items of various kinds and of high quality. A wide range of goods, from beds to needles, are produced here.

Today the Kangsun Steel Works is displaying to the full its might and making a continuous advance.



"DAY OF STRUGGLE FOR DRIVING OUT IMPERIALISM FROM AFRICA"

Marking December 1, the "Day of Struggle for Driving Out Imperialism from Africa" initiated by the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council, the Korean people express the ever-strong solidarity with the African people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

Today, the surging revolutionary storm of national liberation is sweeping the whole continent of Africa, and the last bulwark of colonialism is tottering.

The Algerian people after a long bloody struggle freed themselves from French colonial rule which lasted over 130 years. And during the past few years, many countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, Brundi, Kenya, Zanzibar and Malawi have won independence.

UNITY

Before World War II, there were only four independent countries on the vast continent of Africa with a population of 260,000,000. But today more than 30 African countries have won independence, a victory of great significance in writing a new history for Africa.

Being faced with the final rout, the colonialists do not wish to let their paws of subjugation and exploitation go off.

Still over 20 countries including Southern Rhodesia and Southwest Africa are groaning under colonial fetters. Then many countries, though they have won independence, are yet to free themselves completely from the political, economic and military domination of the colonialists.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, a fierce struggle should be waged against the aggressors in Africa today.

Armed struggle is the main form of struggle of the colonial peoples for independence, freedom, and liberation because the imperialists and colonialists are armed to teeth and they are out to check the people's advance towards national liberation and independence with every bestial means at their disposal.

At present U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious ringleader of imperialism and colonialism, is making an open armed intervention in the

Congo. Washington is supplying the Tshombe puppet clique with various weapons to be used for cold-blooded atrocities against the people.

Such being the situation, the patriotic people and armed forces of the Congo with arms in their hands are fighting resolutely for sovereignty and independence of the country, dealing one telling blow after another to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

In Angola the people's armed forces are expanding their scope of actions, wiping out the ferocious oppressors. The people's guerrillas in the Portuguese Guinea have set up partizan bases in the forest areas and are dealing great blows at the imperialists. Then in such countries as Southern Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, Southwest Africa, the African people are fighting against the apartheid policy of the reactionary ruling circles.

All these struggles of the colonial peoples including the armed struggle are enjoying full support and encouragement from the newborn independent countries of Africa.

Today, the imperialists are trying to form an international alliance in order to suppress the people's struggle, but the national-liberation struggle of the African people is mounting ever higher. Under the circumstances, it is of greater significance for the world to observe the "Day of Struggle for Driving Out Imperialism from Africa."

Fighters of the armed units of the Congo-Leopoldville



The prevailing situation today demands a firmer unity of all anti-imperialist forces.

LIQUIDATION OF LEFTOVERS

Many African countries have already won political independence through their bloody struggles. It speaks that the peoples of these countries have begun to mould their own destinies; new histories are starting for them.

However, these countries are confronted with the important tasks, that is, to thoroughly eliminate the aftermath of colonial rule in the political, economic, military, and cultural fields and continue to carry forward the revolution. And the newborn independent countries of Africa are waging a stubborn struggle to part with backwardness and poverty left over by the greedy colonialists and to advance as sovereign and independent states.

This road is not a smooth one. The American-led imperialists and colonialists are carrying out armed intervention in these countries; they, taking advantage of many difficulties arising in these countries, are resorting to every conceivable scheme to subjugate them economically, to undermine the already-won political independence of these countries and to put a noose of colonialism around the necks of the peoples of these countries again.

Particularly, crafty U.S. imperialism is using an open armed intervention and military threats on the one hand. Then it is posing as a "friend" to pursue its policy of aggression and enslavement.

The newly independent countries of Africa, however, are rejecting not in uncertain terms the deceptive "co-operation" and "aid" of the imperialists, while struggling to keep their road of independent development.

The Algerian people, crushing every kind of resistance of the French colonialists and counter-revolutionary forces in the country, elected the National Council, adopted a new Constitution, and implemented a series of economic reforms. The government adopted the law on land reform and nationalized 3,000,000 hectares of land and more than 500 enterprises, all formerly owned by foreign colonialists. The people have attained great successes in their struggle to eliminate the consequences of imperialism-colonialism and for the independent development of the country. The Republic of Mali has taken a stand to refuse all string-attached foreign aid and established its own overall control of the national economy.

Ghana, Guinea, Somali, Uganda and other newly independent countries, too, are actively waging the struggle for liquidating the colonial aftermaths.

All these facts show that today the struggle for putting an end to colonialism in Africa has been expanded and become more intense.

The Korean people express full sympathy with and extend active support and encouragement to the peoples of Africa who are working to eradicate colonial leftovers and to build an independent national economy.

A FINAL END TO COLONIALISM

The national-liberation struggle now being waged on the African continent is bringing about great changes.

However, in many parts of Africa are still to be found old and new colonialists who are suppressing and plundering the people as ever. Especially, U.S. imperialism, the stronghold of neo-colonialism, is scheming and using force to establish its rule over these regions.

The U.S. imperialists are helping the old colonialists in an attempt to block the torrent of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement in Africa and to bolster their crumbling colonial system. In the meantime, they are penetrating into the spheres of old colonialists, relying on their economic might.

In 1960, the total investments of U.S. monopolies in Africa reached one billion dollars, and more than 400 companies were U.S.-run. Wall Street is pumping out of Africa no less than 400 millions of dollars every year.

All this shows one thing—the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists, old and new, constitute the main menace to the African people, and, accordingly, neither national independence nor social liberation is conceivable without struggle against them.

The Korean people, who deem it their duty to actively support the national-liberation struggle, marking the "Day of Struggle for Driving out Imperialism from Africa," express their firm support to and solidarity with the just anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the African people, and rejoice over their victories.

The powerful struggle of the African people will certainly put an end to colonialism, old and new, and clear up forever the dark clouds of imperialism hanging over the African continent.

Citizens in Dar es Salaam held anti-U.S. demonstrations shouting "Yanks, go home!"



Evil Ethics

At the dead of night, on August 2, the Pak Jung Hi clique railroaded what they call "law on the committee for press ethics" through the puppet national assembly. In the wake of this, they are working mad to force the national assembly to pass another fascist "law on the protection of schools."

These two "laws" are out-and-out evil laws aimed at thoroughly restricting and wiping out the freedom of the press and students' movement in South Korea.

The reactionary nature of the "law on the committee for press ethics" becomes more evident, when one is reminded of that their "ethics" calls for "preservation of the state security and public peace," "respect for state head," etc., etc. Any "offense" to these provisions would invite suspension of publications, and imprisonment or penalty for writers.

In a word, the Pak Jung Hi clique has set up, on the strength of this "law", a "press ethics council" to have a close watch over the South Korean press. And anyone can be arrested or a paper suspended, if they think they have found a case of non-support or opposition to their reactionary policy.

In short, the "law on the committee for press ethics" has been dreamed up by the Pak Jung Hi hooligans to suppress and restrict the press in South Korea and make the South Korean press a "yes-press."

Another evil law is the "law on the protection of schools." It stipulates prohibition of "collective activities in schools" and "individual or collective activities against a specific political party or its policy." To ban completely the political life of the students, particularly, to ban the students' patriotic struggle against the traitorous policy of the puppet clique is what the Pak Jung Hi regime is after. This "law" also prescribes that students' organisations in one school cannot unite with those of other schools. This is a plot to undermine the solidarity of the students and disperse their strength, a trick to make it impossible for the students to wage a mass struggle.

Moreover, the "law" stipulates that student organisations can be functioned under the control of "responsible instructors." It is their attempt to legalize their control of the students. The Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to use this evil law to keep an eye on every movement of the students and arrest the ever-

mounting anti-American, national salvation struggle of the students, and to fasten the students to its traitorous chariot.

PRODUCT OF FASCIST MADNESS

These "laws" condemned by everyone are the brainchild of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are mad to suppress the people.

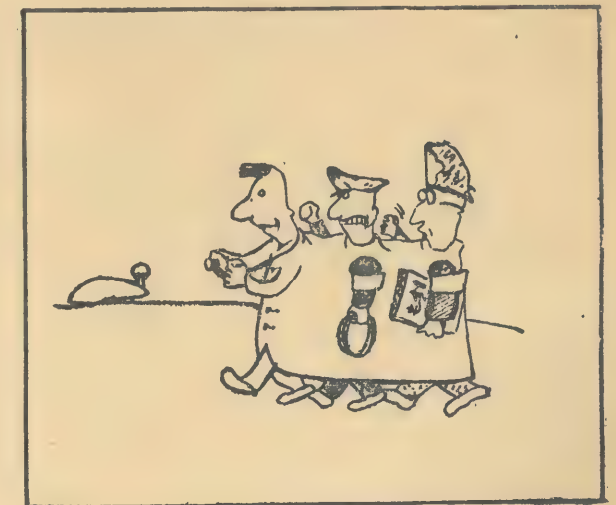
Pak Jung Hi, who was placed in the saddle of the "regime" through the military coup (May 16, 1961) in accordance with Washington's plan, has been enforcing a bloody military fascist rule.

Even after the so-called "transfer of power to civilians" this character, giving a lip service to democracy, has continued a tyrannical rule, wielding a batch of such notorious laws as "law on state security," "law on anti-communism," "special law on the punishment of special crimes," "law on assembly and demonstration," and so on and so forth.

He has ruthlessly cast aside even the rudimentary democratic rights of the people: freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration are denied to them, and the students know academic freedom only in name.

Between March and June when the South Korean students held demonstrations, there were many students badly wounded by the Pak Jung Hi clique and hospitalized. But the Pak Jung Hi bandits dragged them out of hospital and threw them into jail. Then on July 5, in Seoul alone, they arrested more than

"We'd do this news coverage together from now on."
(From a South Korean newspaper)



3,300 innocent people without warrant and put them on "a summary trial."

The Pak Jung Hi clique also brought to the military court those journalists and pressmen who covered the demonstrations of the youths and students. By July 25, they suspended 44 newspapers and magazines or revoked licenses.

Besides, 37 papers and magazines were put on probation.

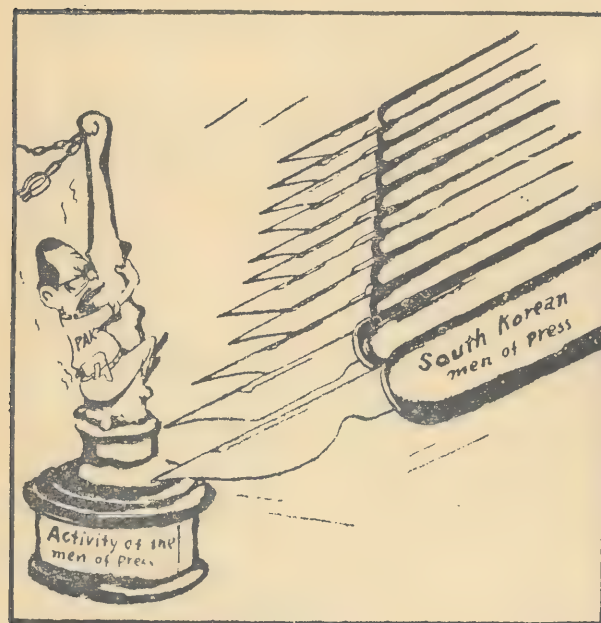
Such is the cruel fascist repression the Pak Jung Hi hooligans are inflicting on the South Korean students, newspapermen and people.

Indeed, the two new evil fascist laws that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have concocted only reflect their desperate attempt to bolster their crumbling power.

POWERFUL RESISTANCE

The South Korean people of all walks of life are fighting stubbornly against the vicious schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique who are out to suppress the patriotic democratic forces.

The struggle of the South Korean men of press



Particularly, when the "press ethics committee law" was proclaimed on August 5, the South Korean pressmen braving the fascist repression of the Pak Jung Hi clique, were out to demand its repeal.

They organised a "struggle committee for the repeal of the press ethics committee law," in which almost all newspapermen, radio announcers and commentators, and pressmen in Seoul and many other parts of South Korea are working.

On August 10, in Seoul some 500 reporters and journalists of newspapers, news agencies, magazines and radio stations from all parts of South Korea held a meeting.

The meeting denounced the bestial suppression of the South Korean pressmen and journalists by the Pak Jung Hi clique after the proclamation of "extraordinary martial law" on June 3. The meeting also adopted a declaration and a resolution demanding the repeal of the evil laws which the Pak Jung Hi clique concocted to suppress the freedom of speech.

Now the South Korean pressmen are waging the struggle in every way for the repeal of the evil laws and for justice and truth.

On August 31, at a "cabinet meeting" the Pak Jung Hi clique adopted a series of retaliative measures to deny "all special benefits and co-operation", such as "paper allocation," "bank loans," etc., to those papers that oppose the "press ethics committee law." Enraged at such monstrosity of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the South Korean pressmen are taking a firm attitude, and the "Hanguk Journalists Association" issued a statement in which they stated that they would not exclude force to fight against the evil laws.

South Korean university students, waging a resolute struggle for the freedom of imprisoned classmates, are coming out to a man against the "school protection law."

The students of the Science and Liberal Arts School of Seoul University and students of other universities in Seoul have organized a "committee for the release of the arrested students" and are fighting against the notorious "school protection law."

Developments of events show that the evil laws are only hastening the final collapse of the Pak Jung Hi clique, although they have concocted them in an attempt to blockade the freedom of speech and schools, arrest the patriotic struggle of the popular masses, and bolster their tottering rule.

COMPATRIOTIC LOVE

NINTH TYPHOON

It was July 29, 1964.

From morning a fresh wind was blowing on the West Sea. Our ships were all ordered to drop anchor in safety areas.

As the afternoon progressed, the velocity of the wind became bigger, it soon changing into a gale, the 9th typhoon of the year.

On the sea off the coast of South Hwanghai Province the wind velocity reached 40 metres per second. And it hit a fleet of South Korean fishing boats. Boats were like leaves floating on the water. Some were swallowed by the huge waves; some were torn to pieces. The terrible wind was too much for the small boats.

At that time a group of South Korean naval boats were on the sea, too. They were out there to have a watch on the fishing boats. But no sooner had the wind begun to hit the fishing boats, than hurriedly they left the scene leaving the fishermen at the mercy of the raging sea. Many boats wrecked, and many lives were lost. Then there were seen many floating on the angry sea clinging to broken pieces of the boats.

At this juncture, the news of the fate of South Korean fishermen reached the seamen of the Korean People's Army on the coast and our fishing boats in the safety zones. Losing no time, however, they went out to the sea to save their fellow countrymen.

The sea was still raging with full fury. Fighting the chopping sea at the risk of their lives, they saved the South Korean brothers. Altogether over 200 fishermen and 30 boats were saved. It was learned later that in the sea off the Yungpyung Island nearly 100 boats sank with hundreds of men on board.

Who was responsible for this tragedy? It is none other than the South Korean authorities that failed to warn the fishermen of the

typhoon, and when it hit the fishing boats they failed to provide any help to the men on the sea.

WARM TREATMENT

The plight of the victims was pathetic. First of all, they had suffered so much under the misrule of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique. Most of them were severely wounded and many were almost unconscious from exposure.

When our ships brought in the men rescued, all local people came out to meet their unfortunate countrymen from the South and help them. Then the Government took measures to make the South Korean brothers feel at home here in the North. New clothes, shoes, and everything to meet their needs was issued to the victims. Comfortable lodgings were provided for them.

Not a small number of the rescued fishermen needed medical attention. Besides the severe wounds they had sustained on the sea, it was found out, many were sick from various diseases. Hospitalization and adequate rest were needed for these people. The Government placed various, modern medical facilities at their service and mobilized able doctors.

Our medical workers, living with them, attended on the sick and wounded with warm compatriotic love. At hospitals they were cured not only of their wounds but also of their chronic diseases.

The worn-out boats of the South Korean fishermen totally having been neglected under the harsh colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, were heavily damaged by the typhoon.

Our Government also took necessary measures to repair the boats. Our ship-building workers undertook the repair with one wish—to give joy to their brothers.

During their stay in the northern part of the country the rescued South Korean fishermen spent plea-

sant days looking around many places.

With deep emotions they attended the celebration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic held in the city of Sineuijoo.

Everywhere they went there were touching get-togethers with their brothers and sisters in the North. With kindred feelings and sincerity our people, young and old, received their fellow countrymen who had undergone all kinds of hardships in the dark land of South Korea during the past 19 years.

The Korean Central News Agency issued on two occasions, on August 3 and September 4, information on the South Korean fishermen, reporting that when their health was completely recovered and their boats and tackle were repaired they would be sent back to their native places.

AT THE MEETING OF THE MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

When all preparations were ready for the South Korean fishermen to make the homeward voyage, senior member of our side made a proposal to the U.S. side at the 188th and 189th meetings of the Military Armistice Commission. He requested the U.S. side to inform the South Korean authorities that the Relief Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for South Korean Fishermen proposed to the South Korean authorities to send their personnel to Haijoo in the northern part of the country to receive the South Korean fishermen.

This proposal stemmed from the desire to enable the fishermen to return home safely without any hitch.

However, the U.S. side, attempting to interfere in the question of handing over and receiving the South Korean fishermen — a question which is beyond the competence of the U.S. side of the Military Armistice Commission — not only tried to delay their return home but also to prevent them from going home.

The South Korean authorities also

(Continued on page 38.)

LANGUAGE CLASS

Text:

안녕 하십니까?
annyeong hasipnika?
peace do

How do you do?

나는 당신의 편지를 받았습니다.
naneun dangsineul pyunjireul badutseupnida.
I your letter received

I have received your letter.

당신은 조선말을 배웁니다.
dangsineun josunmaleul baioopnida.
you Korean learn

You are learning Korean.

나는 아랍말을 배웁니다.
naneun arabmaleul baioopnida.
I Arabic learn

I am learning Arabic.

당신은 코나크리에서 삽니다.
dangsineun konakeuriesu sapnida.
You in Conakry live

You live in Conakry.

나는 평양에서 삽니다.
naneun pyongyangesu sapnida.
I in Pyongyang live

I live in Pyongyang.

그 거리는 참으로 멀니다.
geu gurineun chameuro mupnida.
that distance indeed is far

It is quite a distance from here.

그러나 우리는 친구입니다.
geuruna oorineun chingooipnida.
but we are friends

But we are friends.

우리의 친선을 더욱 두텁게 합시다.
oorieul chinsuneul duwook dootupke hapsida.
our friendship further deeply let us do

Let us further cultivate our friendship!

우리는 손을 서로 굳게 잡읍시다.
oorineun soneul suro goodke jabeupsida.
we hand each other firmly let us grasp

Let us join hands firmly!

New Words:

받다	batda	to receive
아랍말	arabmal	Arabic
참으로	chameuro	indeed
서로	suro	each other
친구	chingoo	friend
친선	chinsun	friendship
잡다	jabda	to take; to grasp
두텁다	dootupda	to be thick
두텁게	dootupke	thickly; warmly
굳다	goodda	to be hard; to be solid
굳게	goodke	solidly; firmly

Slogans:

세계 평화 만세!
segye pyunghwa manse!
world peace long live!

Long live world peace!

친선과	단결	만세!
chinsungwa	dangyul	manse!
friendship and	solidarity	long live!
Long live friendship and solidarity!		
미제는	남조선에서	몰려 가라!
mijeneun	namjosunesu	moolu garal
U.S. imperialists	from South Korea	go
U.S. imperialists, get out of South Korea!		

Pronunciation variant:

ㄹ (l) in 살다 salda (to live), 멀다 mulda (to be distant), 알다 alda (to know), etc. drop the ending before certain particles.

Examples:	살다	salda	사니	sani
	살고	salgo	삽니다	sapnida
	멀다	mulda	머니	muni
	멀고	mulgo	삽니다	mupnida
	알다	alda	아니	ani
	알고	algo	삽니다	apnida

Antonyms:

가다	to go	오다	to come
주다	to give	받다	to receive
살다	to live	죽다	to die
좋다	to be good	나쁘다	to be bad
크다	to be big	작다	to be small
많다	to be many (much)	적다	to be few (little)
곱다	to be beautiful	못다	to be ugly
오르다	to ascend	내리다	to descend

Exercises:

1) Insert appropriate particles in the places left blank.
a.) 그는 조국... 사랑합니다.
geuneun jogook... saranghapnida.
he fatherland... love

He loves his fatherland.

b.) 김 동무가 노래... 부릅니다.
kim dongmooga norai... booreupnida.
Kim Comrade song... sing
Comrade Kim sings a song.

c.) 나는 사과... 먹습니다.
naneun sagwa... mukseupnida.
I apple... eat
I eat an apple.

Answers to question:

a.) 을 (eul)
b.) 를 (reul)
c.) 를 (reul)

STATE CENTRAL FOLKLORE MUSEUM

THE State Central Folklore Museum in Pyongyang re-opened recently with new added exhibits.

In this museum are on display many items showing the Korean people's mode of living, their custom and habits as well as their creative talent.

The museum is divided into four sections: costume, nuptials, furniture and handicrafts, and utensils and tableware.

There are also exhibited more than 50 modern handicraft works.

The first hall shows the costumes in the Li dynasty (1392-1910) classified by sex, age, social strata, and seasons.

The costume represents the constitution of the Korean people, the climatic conditions of the country, the people's taste. From the head piece to footwear the styles and colours are well harmonized. It is noteworthy to mark that different colours and materials were used in accordance with the climatic conditions of different seasons.

Children's clothing is designed to suit the likes of children.

The second hall shows mostly nuptial customs prevailed in the Li dynasty.

In this hall one can see the characteristics of the ethics of the feudal age coming down from the Ancient States and three kingdoms of Koguryu, Baekje and Silla (1st century B.C.-7th century) with changes made in conformity with the school of Confucianism.

In the third hall there are displayed furniture and handicraft works of various descriptions.

Through these items — they number over 1,000 pieces — we can see the high cultural level of old Korea and appreciate the creative wisdom and skill of our ancestors. Particularly admirable are the mother-of-pearl in-laid toilet cases and silver-covered chests. Over 100 ink water dishes of various shapes and colours for making the Korean ink are very distinct.

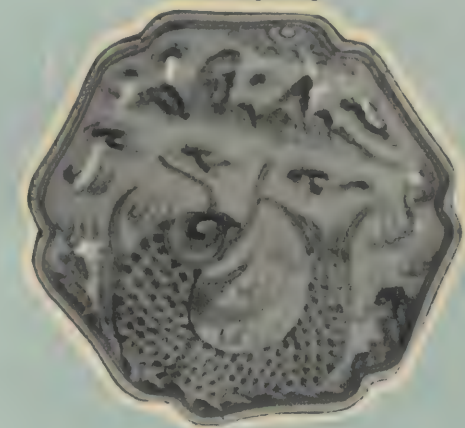
Tableware, chinaware, and house utensils are on display in the fourth and last hall. Here one can admire the famous Koryu celadon porcelain (918-1392), white porcelain of the Li Dynasty as well as ceramics of the Silla period (57 B.C.-935 A.D.). On display are also brass ware peculiar to our country.

Thus, the Folklore Museum acquaints the visitors with custom and culture of the Korean nation and it educates the people with a patriotic spirit.



Helmet of the generals (Li Dynasty period)

A plate used in the period of the Li Dynasty



Pearl-inlaid chest (used for sending gifts to the bride-to-be)



This story begins in Tokyo in November 1958, a year before repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan started.

Four Korean boys — they were Pak Woong, Kim An Hong, Kang Dong Heui, Ko Chul Min — took a train for Aomori at Ueno Station in Tokyo. There were no one to see them off, but, judging by their appearances, they did not look like going for a little train ride. Nobody knew how far they were going, of course. Who could have guessed that the four were home-bound, going to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

* * *

The four boys were born and grew up in Japan. At that time they were working their way through the middle schools.

They had never seen their fatherland, and they could not utter a word in their mother tongue. But, as years passed and they grew up, their longing for their fatherland got intensified.

One night they were preparing together for a geography exam. The night far advanced but all were absorbed in studying. Suddenly Kang Dong Heui broke the silence.

Kang Dong Heui (second from left)



A Story about Four Young Returnees

"Look at this!" pointing at the map he said.

"Korea is only a stone's throw from where we are. But everyone is trying to make Korea a faraway country. I'll tell you. I don't see what stops us from returning to our own country."

His voice was passionate and it kindled fresh longing in his friends' hearts for their country. Now, more than ever, the four boys wanted to see and be in the embrace of their ever prospering fatherland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the end they cried out in unison: "Let's have a try for it!"

This was how these four boys were in the Tokyo-Aomori train — the first leg of their adventurous journey.

Of their projected plan they had breathed not a word to their parents and friends. This was their plan: They would go to Hokkaido first, and from there they would sail across the sea to Korea.

* * *

At last they were in Nemuro, Hokkaido.

They looked around, but they gave up the idea of sailing there, because the police kept a sharp eye on the sea.

So they went through the thickly forested area to Nosabumisaki, a small fishing village; and they succeeded in getting a small boat.

Now everything was ready. Soon they were on the sea and steered their course to the fatherland now unseen. Their boat kept its course,

and the sea was calm.

But, they came up against something that they had not expected. Suddenly a wind rose, and mountainous waves almost swallowed them up. Exposed to the mercy of the raging sea, the small boat floated like a leaf in the wind.

The four boys did everything to hold on, but the choppy sea increased its fury all the more. Their strength was gone and at length they fell down on the boat.

The young men would have been lost in the deep sea with their unrealized dreams had not a Japanese fishing boat rescued them in



Kim An Hong

the following night.

The rescued four boys were carried back to shore. But no sooner had they set foot on the land than the Japanese police arrested them.

Their plan came to a failure. Nevertheless this caused a big sensation in Japan. People were greatly moved by the ardent patriotism of these four youths who wanted to go to their fatherland and live under its free sky.

INTO THE EMBRACE OF THE FATHERLAND

Their plan was foiled, but they were far from giving it up. They decided to look for another chance.

The year changed. Now 1959 Days passed.

Then, one day towards the end

of the year, to their surprise, a happy news was announced. An agreement on repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan to the fatherland was reached. What the 600,000 Koreans in Japan so earnestly had wished would come true by the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic!

Greatly moved by the news the four boys hugged each other. Tears of joy rolled down their cheeks



Pak Woong

Every Korean heart was filled with a deep sense of gratitude.

How happy the young men were! Now no more did they have to take the risky course to the fatherland. The Government of the Republic sent them the fine, repatriation ships. The day came at last. Amidst the warm farewell of a multitude of Koreans they started for the fatherland.

Oh, how can one express their joy when the boats docked at Chungjin — their country...

Pak Woong was admitted to the Nampo Martyrs' Children School. He felt a boundless pride to be among the children of the patriotic martyrs who gave their lives to the fatherland. In the embrace of the fatherland he spent happy days.

Four young returnees finished their course of middle school and advanced to higher schools. Pak Woong entered the Economic Faculty of Kim Il Sung University. Kim An Hong and Kim Dong Heui wanted to study at the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute; one in the

Geological Department, the other in the Radio Engineering. Then Ko Chul Min was enrolled in the Cinema and Drama Institute.

FOR THE HONOUR OF THE FATHERLAND

Four years passed.

All they knew in Japan was a hard life but their school life in the homeland was full of hope and joy. And there are many unforgettable, moving stories of their school days.

Let us hear one story about Kim An Hong. In his third year he was chosen as a judo champion to take part in the GANEFO.

He had never participated in such an international game. But he defeated men from Indonesia, Japan, Tunisia, France, and the Soviet Union. He won a gold medal. How moved he was when the flag of the D.P.R.K. was hoisted high in the sky over Djakarta.

Kim An Hong liked judo when he was in Japan. But in Japan he had no opportunity to develop himself. To appear in a public contest was out of the question in Japan, where he was discriminated and humiliated.

But in the fatherland he was given ample opportunity. At the well-equipped gymnasium of the institute he developed his talent and technique. His technique kept improving and at last he was picked to go to the international game to represent the fatherland!

The story is the same with the



Ko Chul Min

three others. In the alien land they suffered unbearable hardships and had little chance to develop their talents. But now in the fatherland they are studying to their hearts' content.

After his graduation from the University Pak Woong won the title of economist. He is now with the planning department of the Nampo Refinery. Ko Chul Min is working at the television department of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee. Kang Dong Heui and Kim An Hong are still in school.

The fatherland has given the four young returnees, as is the case with all other returnees, every help to make their talents flower, and opened a road of great hope and happy future for them.



"MY WORKSHOP! MY HOME!"

KWON TAI JOON

Worker of the Power Shop, Kowon Lime Factory

Twice a day I tread this road—once to my workshop from home, then to home when the day is over.

I've been traversing this road ever since my return home from Japan, but, as days go by, closer do I feel about this road. When I come out of the factory I see my cozy home in the distance, then how good and secured I feel to think my workshop is right behind me.

"My home!" "My workshop!" Perhaps, these words might not evoke such feelings in those who have originally been in the embrace of the fatherland, as they do in me now.

To me, however, these words are more precious than anything else. I feel a thrill when I utter the words, "my home," "my workshop." And sometimes I utter these words to myself, so that I could hear the sound once more. Would anyone blame me? After all, this is the first time in my forty odd years of life I can say these happy words. Oh, how I had longed for the day when I could say these words!

I had gone to Japan with my father who had to leave our dear native place for a strange land, Japan, to try his luck. There I spent over 30 years of a wandering life. I lived in a small rented room, if I had money to pay. More often than not I spent the night with the sky as my roof. Even if I could afford a place, before I could warm up myself, I had to be on the move again after a job.

My youthful days in Japan, where money means everything, were bitterness itself—I had no house and no regular employment, only I had been condemned to backbreaking toil.

However, now, as I walk along this familiar road in the evening, I see a house of my own where my good wife and son Yung Chun are waiting for me.

Yung Chun is our first child—I am now at the age of 45.

When I was in Japan I was a day-labourer. On a "lucky" day I landed something to do, but I spent my time mostly at the employment office. So you can imagine how I feel when I say, "My workshop!"

My thoughts flash back to the time when I returned home from Japan aboard the 76th repatriation ship and when I was appointed to this factory. It seems it were only yesterday when all this took place.

On my first day the manager of the factory took me by the hand warmly as if he were greeting one of his close relatives after a long separation. I was simply flabbergasted when he said, "Comrade Tai Joon, let's go to your house, first of all." House was something that never occurred to me, after all I was single and had no family.

"House? I don't need a house. I'm still unmarried." As I answered, my voice was very thin and I felt I was blushing.

"We know that. The Party organization decided that you must have a good house, for you have had a wretched life in Japan. But, now you're in the bosom of the fatherland and we don't see why you should not lead a decent life."

But I was still reluctant. I gave in, however, in the end, and he took me to the house. It was a very fine house. It was to be my own home!

Members of the factory Democratic Women's League and women in the neighbourhood kept the kitchen neat, and everything needed to run a house was there. Then they brought foodstuffs for me. In this way, I was provided with a house, my own house!

This is not all! In my homeland I married a good and diligent woman. On the wedding day the chairman of the factory Party committee, all my co-workers and all my neighbours congratulated me upon my marriage. And I did feel as if I were still in my twenties.

"How good is the fatherland!" I felt all that day. Tears came to my eyes as I sipped at the glass which the Party chairman offered me as a token of good wishes that evening.

I could not help feeling that for the first time in over 40 years of my life I was starting a life worthy of a human being.

Now as my life becomes happier, I look back on my miserable life, a life of cold, hunger and humilia-

tion in a strange land.

Scenes of the bitter past drift through my mind.

How many nights I spent wandering from place to place. But there was no shelter for me. More than once I passed the night on a park bench or under a bridge, shivering with cold.

It was long after midnight in a wintry night of 1946. A blizzard was raging outside and the cold was biting.

That night I was to spend in a flimsy wooden structure in the Minado district, Tokyo. I was about to doze off, when, all of a sudden, some one shrieked out. It was my Japanese landlord, who was cursing and swearing at me, for I had failed to pay the rent for four months. He even took away my small bundle—all my belongings as they were—and threw me out on the street. Heavy snow-flakes whipped my face savagely.

I could hardly move as I had gone several days without eating anything. I felt as if big stones were tied to my feet. However, there was no shelter for me in a society where money ruled everything, and I was far away from my fatherland.

Helpless, I spent the night in the waiting room of the railway station in the Minado district. As the day broke, I went to the "employment office" in a dirty alley, shivering with biting cold.

However, there I found a huge crowd of jobless were waiting for the office to open.

Eventually, before us appeared a foreman of a public works. Knowing what he wanted, every one rushed to him, elbowing his way and shouting. They all wanted to work. The place was turned into a scene of what you call a life-and-death affair. Of course, I was in the scramble, too, but I was hungry and exhausted. Some one pushed me, and I fell down; thus I was defeated in that fight for job.

Snow was still falling heavily. I staggered along somehow and stood on a bridge.

"What shall I do? I am penniless and all my strength is gone!"

...Such was my life in Japan as a jobless, a jobless Korean in particular, for more than 30 years.

Today, however, all this is a thing of the past.

The socialist fatherland provided me with everything which I had never before, everything which I had envied so much. The fatherland has given me a

house and a work place. I have a family. Life is secure and I cannot think of anything that I should want more. I am free from all cares.

The prospering fatherland is bringing a happy life to me and to everyone!

After a day's work, I come home. How good I feel! How bright and cheerful is my home!

Now I feel that no one is enjoying such a blissful life as I do.

Whenever I think of happiness, my heart goes for my father who had lived in misery all his life and died a miserable death.

My father had been in Japan, too, and went back to our native village, Sangjoo County in North Kyungsang Province, South Korea, after the war. He was then 76 years old. It was his wish to be buried in his native village.

However, quite a different scene greeted him. Our native place was groaning under the jackboots of U.S. imperialism, and no familiar faces were to be seen. All the villagers left the place. My aging father, moneyless and sick, was helpless in South Korea where the Yankee imperialists and their stooges, the reactionary rulers, are wantonly slaughtering the innocent and plundering the people.

My father had never dreamed of seeing our native place in such a state, and I learnt that he breathed his last under an old tree in his native village.

It breaks my heart even now when I think of him.

Had my father been in the bosom of the fatherland with me, he, too, would have been enjoying a happy, comfortable life in our Republic where people regard the 90th birthday as their retiring age.

Today, in South Korea our fellow-countrymen are groaning under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. Poorly clad, hungry and homeless, they are roaming about the streets.

The U.S. imperialists must be driven out of South Korea and our country be unified at an early date so that the South Korean people too can enjoy a happy, worthwhile life like us.

I am only over 40, I'm still a young man who feels ever fresh in the era of the Workers' Party. Great enthusiasm is surging in me and I will work more and harder for the Party and the fatherland.

This road leading to my workshop and my home is the road to happiness, hope and struggle.

(Continued from page 33.)

UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN

refused to accept the South Korean fishermen at an early date, turning down our proposals under all sorts of pretexts. All this once again showed the treacherous, inhuman nature of U.S. imperialism and its puppet clique who are totally indifferent to human life, having the least concern about the destiny of the compatriots.

The schemes of the U.S. imperialists to obstruct the early return of the South Korean fishermen to South Korea and the machinations of the South Korean authorities to refuse to receive them only increased the misfortunes of the victims and their families.

The longer their return home was delayed, their meeting would

be postponed with their dear ones who were impatiently waiting for them, and their families, who were living from hand to mouth under the misrule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi hordes, would suffer more.

So, proceeding from the patriotic desire of making the South Korean fisherman have the joy of reunion with their families as soon as possible, the Relief Committee of the D.P.R.K. for South Korean

Fishermen took measures to help the rescued 219 fishermen set sail from Haijoo for home on September 15. They were issued food and all daily necessities for their trip.

That day from early morning the port of Haijoo was crowded with a great number of people. Old men and fishing workers hugged the South Korean fishermen and bid farewell. Young men carried them on their shoulders; boys and girls put their arms round them and put

their red neck-ties round their necks.

Tears rolled down in torrents the cheeks of the South Korean fishermen. They rubbed their faces against the cheeks of the girls. Here and there sobs were heard.

The whistle of departure sounded. The boats slowly put to sail to the sea. Thousand lines of tapes floating in the air from the boats began to break.

Everyone on the land and on the sea grieved — they had to sepa-

rate again into the North and the South! They are again to be destined to see and write no more because of the artificial military demarcation line.

Such a tragedy must be ended. The U.S. imperialists who are causing all this heartache and misfortune must be driven out of South Korea. Then the entire people of Korea will live happily in a unified land. The day must and will surely come.

VITALITY OF THE UNIFICATION LINE

The unification of the country—this represents the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people and the supreme national task for the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

The Workers' Party of Korea has persistently adhered to the principle of solving the question of the country's unification without outside interference and peacefully on a democratic basis, and has striven for its realisation.

This line fully accords with the basic interests and wish of the entire Korean people; it has demonstrated its correctness and great vitality in the whole course of struggle for unifying the country.

The struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification is closely combined with one for preparing their own strength with a view to solving the Korean question by themselves.

This struggle has built a firm revolutionary democratic base in the northern part of the country after liberation (August 1945). And it made possible for the Korean people to develop the revolutionary situation in their favour despite the complicated and difficult condition arising from U.S. occupation of South Korea, and to take the initiative from the beginning in the struggle for accelerating the country's unification.

In 1948 the U.S. imperialists violated the decisions of the Moscow Conference of Three Foreign Ministers (The Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom) in an attempt to rig up a puppet regime in South Korea.

As a result, the country was threatened with a national split, and the possibility of establishing a united government was blocked. Under the circumstances the Workers' Party of Korea

called for consultation with all political parties, social organisations and individual personages—all those that supported the peaceful unification by the Koreans—and proposed to hold a general election throughout North and South Korea without foreign interference to set up a united government.

This proposal was welcomed unanimously by the entire people of North and South Korea. And in April 1948 the joint conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea was convened in Pyongyang. The conference unanimously approved the line of peaceful unification by Koreans.

In September of the same year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded in conformity with the wish of the entire people of North and South Korea.

This was a brilliant victory of the line—the line which called for smashing U.S. policy of national split and aggression and achieving the country's unification allowing no outside interference by uniting all the patriotic forces of North and South Korea and relying on the democratic base built in North Korea.

The great vitality of the country's unification line, which the Workers' Party of Korea is adhering to, was also seen more clearly at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-53) against the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors.

The Korean people emerged victorious from the war knocking off the joint forces of the modern imperialists led by Washington.

Our victory proved how absurd "march North to unify the country" raved about by U.S. imperialism was and showed that no force was strong enough to subjugate Korea.

The armistice (July 1953) in Korea meant an ignominious defeat for the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists who have consistently opposed the peaceful unification of Korea; at the same time, it meant a new start towards the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country in the post-war days had to be waged in an extremely difficult condition.

The U.S. imperialists, who occupy South Korea and are bent on perpetuating Korea's split and their colonial rule over South Korea, taking advantage of the difficult postwar situation in which our revolution found itself, began to refuse to abide by the Armistice Agreement. They wrecked the convening of a political meeting envisaged in the Armistice Agreement and even scuttled the Geneva Conference (April-June 1954) which was called for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In order to tide over the difficult postwar situation with which our people were confronted and to fundamentally change the balance of strength between the enemy and us, it was necessary for them to carry out the country's socialist construction in an all-round way so as to fortify the democratic base politically, economically and militarily in the shortest period possible.

Only by so doing, we could prepare our own strength and wage the struggle for peaceful unification of the country on our own, and drive the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings, the traitorous clique, into a corner.

In the tense situation created by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who are frenziedly working to perpetuate the U.S. occupation of South Korea and block Korea's unification, the Korean people, uniting firmly around the Party, thoroughly smashed all provocations of the enemy on the one hand, and on the other, ushered in the great upsurge of socialist construction.

Thanks to the great changes and leap forward, our country has been turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural one with the foundation of an independent national economy in a short space of time after the war.

The solid foundation of the independent national economy has further fortified the strength of the revolutionary base of North Korea, a material guarantee for the country's unification. It has become the firm wherewithal for the Ko-



A poster "For the Early Unification of the Country!"

rean nation to stand on its own feet and to realise the unification of the country by the Korean people themselves.

This also deepened the confidence of the popular masses of South Korea that only the just regime established in North Korea is capable of saving the future of the nation and that unification by Koreans is the only way for them to get rid of unbearable misfortunes and sufferings.

The influence the revolutionary base of North Korea is exerting over South Korea finds expression in the fact that the South Korean people are coming out all the more actively for the peaceful unification by the Koreans and their struggle against the U.S. colonial subjugation

policy is being waged in close combination with the struggle for the country's unification.

In the postwar years the revolutionary forces of South Korea have rapidly been strengthened in the acute struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. And they won a great victory in overthrowing the Syngman Rhee puppet regime in the April popular uprising of 1960, which shook the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea to its very foundations and further aggravated the general crisis of the U.S. policy of aggression against Korea.

The April popular uprising showed that the revolutionary forces of the South Korean people opposing the U.S. colonial subjugation policy and demanding the country's unification without outside interference reached such a stage to deal a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

The April popular uprising was the start of a new upsurge in the anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists brought out a new puppet and tried mad to cope with their catastrophic situation and ruthlessly suppress the advance of the masses. However, the U.S. imperialists could not check the growing struggle of the South Korean people.

The new measures for the country's unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report made at the meeting in honour of the 15th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation and the subsequent detailed proposals made by the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., acting on Comrade Kim Il Sung's programme, illumined the clear-cut way for the South Korean people to realise the country's unification and solve the fundamental questions which the Korean people faced. And the struggle of the South Korean people for the country's unification grew in scope and strength.

These proposals which elucidated the realistic ways for the solution of the country's peaceful unification inspired profoundly the South Korean people to the upsurge of the unification movement on a mass scale.

In this way, in the last days of the Chang Myun regime the broad sections of the South Korean people waged a powerful mass struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, for North-South exchange, North-South negotia-

tions and the country's unification by Koreans. This struggle turned the general situation favourably to such extent that it seemed the barrier between the North and South would be torn down.

Flurried by this, the U.S. imperialists put up the show of military coup in May 1961 and rigged up a fascist military dictatorship in order to save their colonial rule from the imminent final collapse. However, even the evil fascist terror rule could not block the powerful trend of the times.

On the contrary, it has further accelerated the struggle of the people; it will only hasten the final collapse of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over South Korea.

In recent years, in South Korea the anti-American, country-saving spirit was heightened, and the voice rejecting outside force and demanding independence and self-sustenance is rising higher than ever among the broad sections of the people.

This has been well indicated, particularly, by the March-June struggle of the South Korean youths and students and people to reject outside force and oppose the traitorous policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

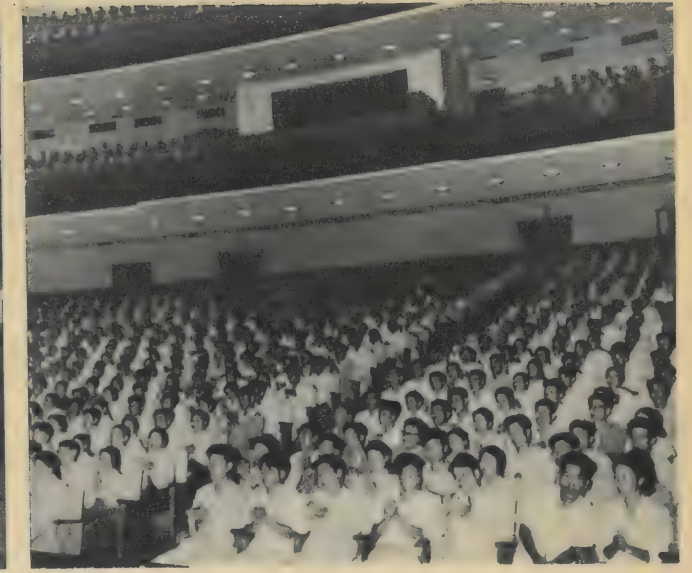
All this proves the great revolutionary influence of North Korea which is prospering under the banner of self-reliance and the great vitality of the line of the country's unification by the Koreans.

Today, the political and economic crisis in South Korea has been aggravated to the extreme.

The only way for coping with the present catastrophic situation prevailing in South Korea lies in smashing the crafty schemes of U.S. imperialism, which is working to maintain its colonial rule, and in establishing a democratic independent government, thereby exploring the road to the peaceful unification of Korea allowing no outside interference and to independence and self-reliance of the nation.

Developments of events show that never can the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, no matter how desperate they may become, check the advance of the Korean people towards the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans.

The Korean people will certainly drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea with their united strength and achieve the unification of the country on their own.



The Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the Ceylonese parliamentary delegation. Photos show the platform (left) and the attendants

CEYLONese PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN KOREA

AT the invitation of Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., a Ceylonese parliamentary delegation paid a visit to our country from September 8 to 19. The 12-member delegation was led by Hogh Fernando, Speaker of the Lower House of Ceylon.

While in Korea, they were received by Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, who had a friendly talk with them.

During their sojourn in our country, they attended the mass rally held in Sineuijoo in celebration of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On September 12, a grand mass rally was held in welcome of the delegation with the participation of many working people, youths and students. Also present at the rally were Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun, Choi Won Taik, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and many other government and social leaders.

The rally was addressed by Chairman Choi Won Taik.

Extending a warm welcome to the delegation on behalf of the Supreme People's Assembly and the entire Korean people, Chairman Choi Won Taik emphasized that the peoples of Korea and Ceylon are coming into close association, encouraging and helping each other in their struggle for the independence and freedom of the country against imperialism and colonialism. The speaker pointed out that the Ceylonese people under the leadership of Prime Minister

Sirimavo Bandaranaike have safeguarded the independence and freedom of the country since they won independence in 1948, smashing every machination of the imperialist aggressors. He then referred to the great successes made by the Ceylonese people in the course of struggle to liquidate the evil consequences of the protracted colonial rule and to develop the national economy and culture. And he expressed the full support of the Korean people to the unshakable stand and struggle of the Ceylonese people, stating it was his firm belief that the Ceylonese people would attain more brilliant victory.

The speaker also expressed his gratitude to the Ceylonese people for their support for and encouragement to the just struggle of the Korean people.

Chairman Choi Won Taik emphasized that the friendship and co-operation between Korea and Ceylon based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and respect of sovereignty not only accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also conduce greatly to strengthening friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries. No force on earth, the speaker said, could destroy the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Ceylonese peoples.

Hogh Fernando, the delegation leader, who spoke next, proposed a silent tribute to the martyrs of Korea who fell for the cause of liberating the country from imperialist invasion and building a new society.

Expressing his admiration at the successes made by

The Ideas of Pyongyang Seminar Shall Be Materialized

TEMMAR HAMID

Economic Secretary of the Political Bureau of the F.L.N. Party of Algeria

The Pyongyang Economic Seminar closed its work adopting two documents of historic significance.

The first was a general resolution expressing the community of views of the Asian, African and Latin American countries on colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. In the resolution all participant countries to the Seminar condemned imperialism, expressing their determination to fight against it. This was very heartening.

The second is the Pyongyang Declaration which illustrated the road to economic development and growth. The general principles contained in the Declaration are of important significance, and I wish to dwell upon them once more.

The first principle: A country cannot achieve its economic construction, if it relies on aid from other countries; it should seek the possibility for development and growth within itself. The aid from outside can under no circumstances become a decisive factor, but only a subsidiary means.

The second principle: Economic development of a country can be achieved through industrialization, and the industrialization should start with heavy industry. This

constitutes a condition for economic independence, an essential condition for developing the national economy constantly, for meeting the ever-growing demands of the population.

The third principle: Agriculture should not be overlooked on the ground that the economic development can be achieved by building a heavy industry.

As a matter of fact, agriculture means an important capital for many of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, it is a basic source of wealth for them. Accordingly, agriculture in these countries may furnish the bulk of fund for industrialization, provided that its productive force is developed. The development of agriculture calls for three essential conditions:

Firstly, a land reform should be executed to distribute land to the toiling farmers and exploited poor peasants who till it.

Secondly, modern farm machines must be used to bring about a great innovation in the countryside. In this sense, irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization, the four targets defined by the Workers' Party of Korea, assume



The writer at Pyongyang airport

an increasing significance. Now these have become the targets of all countries which are building a modern, advanced economy.

Thirdly, the farm village must be constantly brought closer to town. Comrades of Korea are successfully solving this question.

Then the fourth and last principle of the Pyongyang Declaration calls for the training of national cadres necessary for the economic development.

These are the principles of the Declaration, indicating the road to follow for the newborn independent countries in developing their economies.

The Pyongyang Seminar demonstrated the triumphant correct ideas on building an independent economy. And all delegates to the Seminar approved the ideas of great theoretic and practical significance.

In Korea we personally witnessed the victory of these ideas.

the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung in socialist construction, he said that everywhere in Korea he could see new buildings, fertile paddy and non-paddy fields and happy faces—evidence of the great successes of the Korean people made in a short space of time after they had won over colonialism and imperialism.

Ceylon and Korea are separated by far across land and water, the speaker said in conclusion, but the peoples of the two countries will strive to realize their common aspiration, and the friendship between the two countries will be further strengthened.

During its sojourn in Korea, the delegation visited towns and villages, factories, enterprises, farms as well as educational and cultural institutions. They received a cordial welcome from the Korean people.

After his inspection of the Ryongsung Machine-

building Factory, Hôh Fernando wrote in the visitor's book:

"... The inspection of this factory made us see that the Korean people, free from the subjugation to foreigners, are dashing forward with machines and equipment made by themselves in the field of industry... The tremendous achievements scored by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, their beloved leader, will set a glorious example for the oppressed nations and the peace-loving peoples the world over."

The visit of the Ceylonese parliamentary delegation to Korea further deepened friendship and mutual understanding between Korea and Ceylon and will make a still greater contribution to expanding and cementing the relations between the two countries.

Korean Realities Indicate

KITADA YOSHIHARU

Associate Professor, Tokyo College of Economics

Coming to Korea, to be frank, my impression was that so little I had known about Korea.

Not only geographically Korea is close to Japan but historically and culturally she has had profound relations with Japan. Then there are many Koreans living in Japan today, with whom we are in constant contact. So, all in all, I always thought that I knew something about Korea.

But now I realize all my feelings being groundless. What I saw here are all wonders.

Beautiful streets of Pyongyang, massive modern factories, the ever-changing faces of farm villages—everything took me by surprise. Especially, I was deeply moved by the fact that the whole nation are taking good care of the children, helping them grow up healthy and cultivate their talents in a happy environment.

Anyhow, my head is now filled with these rambling thoughts. If I sort them out one by one in a leisurely manner, there will be no end to this article. Here I want to take up only one point.

I am an economic student majoring in the theory of foreign trade. And I take a great interest in the question what is called in Japan "the development of underdeveloped countries." What road should the old colonial and dependent countries take in advancing their economies? Or, can these countries develop their economies altogether? These are the questions of the hour with regard to the "theory on development of underdeveloped countries."

Most of the bourgeois economists deny the possibility of economic development in the old colonial and dependent countries. They list the following being the reasons: shortage of the accumulation of capital; limited markets; the low level of technology and education, etc. Then, they advance as a means of tiding

over these defects — aid from the advanced countries. The bourgeois economists help in this way imperialism penetrate into the developing countries.

And a variant of such bourgeois theory was proposed by some at the first Asian Economic Seminar in Colombo. This was their contention. Among the new emerging forces of Asia and Africa some are "small nations" with a comparatively small population, while there are some "big nations" with a big population. Taking this into consideration, one delegate of a "small country" at the Seminar argued about the importance of international division of labour in the process of economic construction. Then certain persons, taking up this argument to their end, asserted that it was not warranted for "small countries" at this juncture to necessarily concentrate on building all branches of the economy. For instance, they continued, today no small country had to produce textile machines to build a textile industry, as they can procure them relying on the extensive international division of labour including the socialist countries. To rely on the international division of labour should be the very basis of economic development for the comparatively small countries, and the prop and stay of the international division of labour is the ever-growing powerful socialist countries.

This was the gist of the contention advocated by certain sections.

It goes without saying that such a theory is quite fallacious. Should a nation follow this line, it would be depending on others, chaining the economic life of the country to others. And it has to acquiesce in being bossed by other countries. Not to build a heavy industry is not to accumulate the means of production which plays the most important role in the development of productivity; and this, in turn, means the abandonment of real

economic development. It is only natural, therefore, such assertion was criticized severely at the first Economic Seminar.

Having attended the Asian Economic Seminar in Pyongyang and personally witnessed the realities of Korea, I could not help recalling what had taken place at the Colombo meeting.

To start with, Korea is not a small country with regard to its population. But the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is carrying on socialist construction only in its northern part which has a rather small population of some nine million after the liberation.

When liberated from colonial rule, North Korea, too, like other new rising countries, had no facilities and technology. According to what I have learned in Korea, there were only a few Korean engineers after liberation. Then came the Korean war, the Fatherland Liberation War, and it lasted three years. And the war made havoc with everything.

Yet, this Korea has developed heavy and light industries and agriculture at an unparalleled speed in a brief space of time. Today Korea is not only an industrial country, but a country of heavy and chemical industries. Korea is catching up with Japan in the per capita output in the major heavy industrial branches. Japan needed nearly a century to attain the present level of industry, and the world regarded Japan's tempo of economic development as being high. But Korea's achievements

The author (in foreground) enjoying a rest at the Sukam Rest Home



have been made in only 10-odd years since the war. This is indeed a rare treat in the annals of human history.

Apart from figures, one look at a host of modern factories in Korea will make anyone feel this more than ever.

Then a question rises: Did Korea sacrifice everything for the construction of heavy and chemical industries? No, she did not. Originally North Korea could not feed itself but today it is producing food enough and to spare. It has also developed agriculture as a whole with credit — irrigation and mechanization of agriculture are being done in rapid process. At the 300-family Daisung Co-op Farm, I was told that the farm had five tractors and two trucks. But by this autumn, they said, each of its seven work-teams will be provided with two tractors and one truck.

Farm houses are all replaced by modern houses, and all investment in the farm villages for tractors, trucks and dwelling houses are covered by the state. Taxation upon the peasants is to be abolished completely in the coming three years, and the Daisung Co-op Farm has already been exempted from all taxation.

The Daisung Co-op Farm is merely an instance. All other farm villages of the country are undergoing such changes. Travelling by train, I could see nearly all of the farm villages lined with new dwelling houses. And I was convinced that socialism had reached every nook and corner of this country.

The development of heavy and chemical industries is not done at the expense of the urban people; on the contrary, it is helping them. This is seen clearly in many large housing projects. Pyongyang is a city of tall modern buildings and public parks, but this applies not only to Pyongyang but to all provincial towns. I am sure no parallel to Korea can be found.

One-fourth of the population are students, I was told. Efforts are being directed to education and culture, especially to the education of the children. Evidence of this are the magnificent children's palaces standing everywhere striking one with admiration.

Factory is not only a place of

production. Take the Ryongsung Machine-building Factory for instance. Some 2,500 workers are attending the college and mechanical engineering schools attached to the factory which set its target to train 2,000 technicians by 1967. Besides, the factory is provided with welfare facilities — a nursery with 700 beds, a kindergarten for 400 children, a clubhouse with a seating capacity of 1,000, a hospital, etc. In a word, North Korea with a comparatively small population established, all by itself, an overall industrial system, a national economic system in a brief space of time.

This is not all. It has brought about radical change in the people's life as a whole. The example of Korea testifies that the shortage of capital or limited markets do not hinder the economic development in a "less-developed country." To exhaust all possibilities found in man is the surest way to building up an economy. And, to this end, such fundamental attitude — to build mainly relying on one's own strength — assumes an increasingly great importance.

The present Economic Seminar held in Korea not only clarified through its discussions, declaration and resolutions the significance of economic construction relying on one's own strength, but also shattered with examples the contention that certain sections held at the first Seminar.

I feel I have become somewhat argumentative, but I am deeply impressed by Korea's realities.

To say a few more words, Korea has not only become a country of heavy and chemical industries. It has also cultivated its own capacity to create technology. Full credit for this must go to their efforts to develop the economy mainly relying on their own strength.

It is true they had no technique at all when they started, but the Korean people have endeavoured

to do everything on their own. They might have failed in various fields, and the bourgeois and bourgeois economists might take the attitude of "I told you so!" But the Korean people who have solved all difficult questions by themselves, are reaching the stage — they are in possession of strength and know-how to create technology on their own. It seems to me that, today they are pressing hard upon this stage. In a word, they chose the shortest way to the technical and economic development, not a roundabout way.

Korea has so far developed at such a rapid pace, but I do not doubt that the tempo will be quickened further from now on.

So, all in all, Korea is not a "small" country. Taking North and South together, it is a big country with nearly 40 million people.

When its high level of the economy and technology is placed in service of such a wide territory and large population, the economy will develop more rapidly and the Korean people will come to enjoy a more abundant happy life. When I think of the Korean people's aspiration for the unification of the country, I feel as if my chest were compressed.

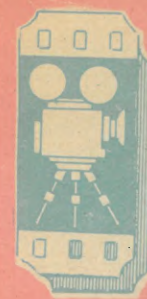
This aspiration of the Korean people makes them thoroughly hate U.S. imperialism, which is dividing their country. Their hatred against imperialism — this is the very basis of self-reliance.

Their hatred against imperialism is not a mere defensive one against imperialist invasion. As seen in the conference hall in Panmunjom, it turns into the wrath of the people to defeat imperialism and overpower it.

Thinking thus, I find myself reasoning that the struggle of the new emerging forces against imperialism should not merely aim to rid themselves of the imperialist influence, but to overpower and smash imperialism. Otherwise, it has nothing common with the principle of self-reliance.

Feeling that Korea has made my eyes wide open even in the field of my study, I wish to extend my congratulations to the entire working people of the D.P.R.K.

Long live the heroic builders of Korea!



Korean Feature Film

"Song of the Communist Youth Leaguer"



In jail Sam Sun meets Choi Man Sang, a revolutionary, from whom he learns much

THE film opens with a scene of a train pulling out of a station. The train is headed for Pyongyang.

A group of youngsters, boys and girls, crowding around the window sing merry tunes. A beautiful landscape of the fatherland is unrolling before their eyes.

The young people are delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League which is to be held in Pyongyang.

In the same train on board is a man whose hair is touched with grey. He is Joo Sam Sun, manager of a big mine. He, too, is going up to Pyongyang to attend the Fifth Congress of the Youth League. While listening to the merry songs of the young people, he looks back on the days when he himself was a Communist Youth Leaguer.

Thus the story of the new feature film "Song of the Communist Youth Leaguer" (script by Pak Seung Soo, directed by Son Moo Pyo, An Moon Ha and Joo Dong Wol) begins to unfold.

The film speaks of the great life of the Communist Youth Leaguers of yesterday which inspires greatly the life of the Korean youth today.

Like all other Koreans, Sam Sun's family, too, led a hard life under oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords.

Sam Sun is resolved to fight for the revolution to the last



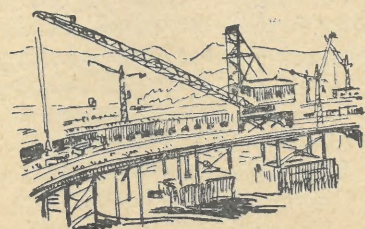
Life became more and more unbearable for the family, and in the end Sam Sun (played by Merited Actor Um Gil Sun), together with his family, left the native village for Northeast China to try their luck. But alas! His father was shot to death by Hamada, commander of the Japanese garrison because he hid an anti-Japanese partisan who was being pursued by the enemy.

One day Sam Sun went to the house of the police chief with the stuff the landlord was offering the Japanese to grease the latter's palm. When he arrived at the house, he found a girl rushing into the yard. She was a Communist Youth League secretary — her name was Soon I (played by Li

Sung Sim). The police was on her heels, but Sam Sun managed to rescue her from danger. And this was the beginning of their friendship and Sam Sun became a member of the Communist Youth League.

Once the Communist Youth Leaguers planned to blow up a battery which the Japanese were building with the forced labour of the people. Hamada assaulted an innocent old Korean man who also had been dragged out to work there. Seeing this, Sam Sun, unable to suppress the urge to revenge and national indignation beat up the Japanese. Coincident with this, the battery was blown up, too.

Sam Sun was arrested and put into jail, and bestial tortures were inflicted on him. But he kept the



secret of the organisation.

The girl Soon I was there, too. Determined to keep the secret of the organization to the last, she bit the hand of the police chief braving even death, and swallowed a secret paper. All this left a profound impression on Sam Sun and helped him mould his character.

In the prison Sam Sun met Choi Man Sang, a partisan and a Communist Party member (played by Pak Sup), from whom he learned much. It was due to his help that Sam Sun was awakened to revolutionary consciousness.

This is what Man Sang said to Sam Sun before the former was taken to the execution ground:

"One should not be alone in fighting. All the people, united as one, should put up resistance to the enemy. The enemy has rifles and swords. And prisons, the police, and troops are at his disposal. It is impossible to fight the enemy with bare hands. We, too, should take up arms and fight the enemy..."

As Choi Man Sang was taken to the execution ground, Sam Sun sang the "Song of the Communist Youth Leaguer" which the former had taught him.

*"A new world dawns,
We young proletarians
Will march to greet it.
We'll march forward,*

*Crushing the old society of the
enemy..."*

The militant song was heard from every cell, including the one where Soon I was.

Later, Sam Sun was sentenced to imprisonment for life and he was on the way to Seoul to be transferred to the Sudaimoon Prison in Seoul. But Sam Sun jumped off the running train, and was saved by an old man. In the end he joined the anti-Japanese partisan unit.

Like this, Sam Sun grew into a revolutionary fighter. The film gives a portrayal of young Korean anti-Japanese fighters in the 1930's, their fidelity to the revolution and their indomitable fighting spirit in the person of Joo Sam Sun.

Now a partisan member, Sam Sun was assigned to his first duty. He was to reconnoitre the enemy's movements. While carrying out his duty behind the enemy line, he happened to see his mother and younger sister being taken away by the Japanese police. But he suppressed the burning hatred and wrath welling up in him. He must carry out a greater thing, the mission given by the partisan unit. So he hurried his cart to pass by his dear ones.

The film shows how Sam Sun as a revolutionary fighter is different

from the days when he acted out of his personal anger and revenge.

The partisans lured the Japanese garrison and annihilated all the enemy including Hamada. Coincident with this, Sam Sun led a unit of the partisans to attack a walled town of the enemy. They set free all the people, including Sam Sun's mother and sister and Soon I who had been kept behind the bars.

The life of Sam Sun, Soon I, Chang Goo and other Communist Youth Leaguers brimmed with revolutionary optimism. Their convictions and dreams for the future socialist-communist society which they visualised were closely associated with their struggle full of ordeals.

The film enriches their optimism by closely linking their dreams with the realities of the fatherland — the fruit of their struggle. The spectators feel once again that the prospering fatherland of today is what the bloody struggle waged by the anti-Japanese fighters has brought about.

When the anti-Japanese fighters were on the difficult march towards the fatherland over the snow-covered ridges, Sam Sun, Soon I, Chang Goo and other Communist Youth Leaguers organised themselves into a special body to fight back the enemy outnumbering them scores of times so as to ensure the advance of the unit. Even at the moment that they were to wage a hand-to-hand fight, the Communist Youth Leaguers calmly talked about a bright future. They said:

"Though time passes, the fatherland will not forget its sons and daughters, and the future generations will carry forward our struggle."

Particularly noteworthy of this film is its simplicity in drama and music which tend to enhancing the militancy and optimism. The songs are most admirable in portraying the inner world of the hero and the heroine. The film also has boldly adopted the method of omissions and jumps in its story-telling which heightens its dramatic effect and vividness.

The lively portrayal and lofty spiritual world of the young anti-Japanese fighters are a great inspiration to our people, particularly to the youths.

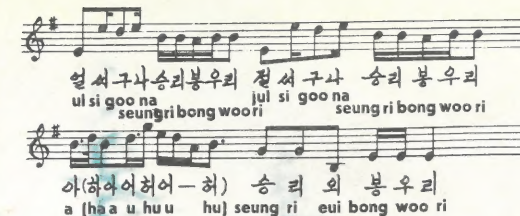
대봉산 타령

MAIBONGSAN TARYUNG

SONG OF MAIBONGSAN (HAWK PEAK)

Words by Pak Won Chul

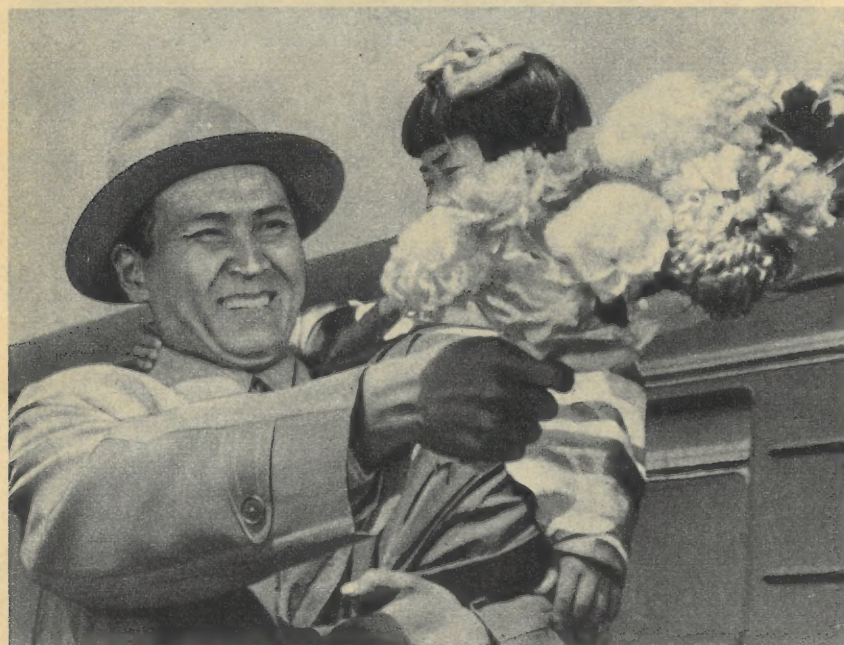
Music by Yoo Jung Chul



SONG OF MAIBONGSAN

Do they call you Maibongsan,
Because your wings touch the sky, or you look so majestic?
Many a youth of the land
Kept you heroically from the enemy.
(Refrain)

Ulsigoona, Praise the peak,
Jutsigoona, Praise the peak.
Aha a uhu uhu, magnificent is our peak of victory.



Sam Sun comes up to Pyongyang to attend the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Youth League



